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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 2115

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NEW DECISION ON CUSTOMS PUBLISHED

Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 4, Oct 82 pp 93-98

[Council of Ministers Decision No 226 of 11 August 1982 on Bringing Articles into the Country and taking Articles out of the Country and on Customs Fees]

[Text] In order that the provisions of the Constitution in regard to the state monopoly over foreign trade will be properly implemented and for the implementation of Decree No 4753, of 30 September 1970, "On the Customs Offices," the Council of Ministers has decided that:

1. Albanian citizens and foreigners with residence or with permanent domicile in our country, who go out of the country for a job assignment, for specialization, for studies or for medical treatment, are allowed to bring into the People's Socialist Republic of Albania upon their return, goods worth the following amounts, for their personal use and for their family, without any customs fees:

a) up to 1,000 leks for those who go out of the country for medical treatment;

b) up to 2,000 leks for those who go out of the country on a job assignment or for specialization, for less than three months;

c) up to 3,000 leks for those who go out of the country for specialization for a period of from three months to a year;

d) up to 5,000 leks a year for students and post-graduate specialists who are sent out of the country for longer than a year. The books, equipment and apparatus which they use in their profession can be brought in without customs taxes, regardless of their value.

e) Drivers and seamen who are sent on work assignments outside the country are allowed to bring back with them various articles for their personal use and for their families with a value of up to 4,000 leks a year, duty-free.

2. Workers in Albanian missions outside the country are allowed to bring back various articles for their personal use and for their families, duty-free. Only one of each of the articles on the attached list can be brought back into the country during their entire service outside the country.

3. Albanian citizens who have been visiting relatives outside the country or persons of Albanian nationality who come to visit their relatives or as tourists are allowed to bring with them, duty-free, various articles for personal and family use, with a value of:

a) up to 3,000 leks for individuals;

b) up to 6,000 leks for families.

Persons of Albanian nationality, who live outside the country, when they are invited to visit the country by Albanian institutions or social organizations, are allowed to bring into the country, duty-free, various articles with a value of up to 3,000 leks.

4. Foreign citizens who come to visit their relatives in our country are allowed to bring into the country, duty-free, various articles with a value of:

a) up to 2,000 leks for individuals;

b) up to 4,000 leks for families.

Foreign citizens who come to Albania as tourists, businessmen, merchants, cultural and sports groups, and persons invited to come to the country do not benefit from this right.

Foreigners who are involved in trade with our country can bring into the country, duty-free, articles to be used as samples or as gifts for the foreign trade enterprises.

5. The customs organs will execute a regular monitoring activity and keep an accurate record of the items brought in by each person.

6. Various articles coming from an inheritance outside the country which have been used by the bequestor (with the exception of automobiles and three-wheeled cycles), are allowed to pass duty-free when the necessary documents from the state in which the inheritance occurred are shown. New articles are subjected to a customs tax on 100 percent of their value.

7. A customs tax on 100 percent of their value is paid for articles brought into the country whose value exceeds the amounts stated in points 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this decision and on articles which are sent by mail or by agencies or which are brought in by other persons.

Albanian representatives and workers outside the country, who do not come to Albania during the year or who do not take their children with them during vacation periods, have the right to send, duty-free, articles of personal use for children who are not employed and for the parents of the husband and wife.

Students and post-graduate specialists, in accordance with the norm stated in point 1 of this decision, have the right to send, articles for personal and family use, duty-free, by mail, by agencies or by other persons.

8. If the customs tax is levied on articles according to their weight, the duty is based on the net weight of these articles.

9. If the customs fee stipulated in this decision is not paid within four months, the articles are returned to their place of origin at the expense of the person involved or they become property of the state without compensation. In special cases, the above deadline can be extended by the Directorate of Customs.

10. Persons who are repatriated or foreigners who establish temporary residence in the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania are allowed to bring into the country, duty-free, various articles for personal and family needs.

11. When it is determined that the articles brought in by various people are in such quantities that they could be used for trade purposes, such as in those cases when they exceed the norms and when a customs tax is paid, the customs office, after having permitted the articles to be brought in, must notify the appropriate state organs and social organizations immediately.

12. Medicines and medical apparatus and instruments for the personal needs of the sick or disabled person and for a sick family member can be brought into the country, duty-free, by means of travellers, the mail, and various agencies, when the need is certified by medical reports or by documents from the organs of state social security; while instruments used in the medical profession and articles for personal and family use which are sent to specialists and foreign students who are in Albania on a temporary basis are brought into the country on the basis of a certification from the appropriate institution.

13. It is prohibited to bring into the country weapons, explosives, combustible materials, poisons, narcotics, radios, transmitters, clothes and articles which are in conflict with the character of our people, literature with a counter-revolutionary, unsuitable content, pornographic figures, pictures or other materials, and automobiles and three-wheeled cycles, with the exception of motorcycles.

14. It is prohibited for Albanian citizens who enter the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania to bring in with them or to receive through the mail television equipment and apparatus for receiving foreign stations, with the exception of situations when this equipment is mounted on television sets and with the exception of small home antennas.

15. It is prohibited to send out of the country or bring into the country used articles, with the exception of articles coming from an inheritance, as well as articles which Albanian representatives and workers outside the country, students, specialists and repatriates bring into the country.

16. Automobiles and motorcycles or persons who are in our country temporarily are allowed to be brought in on the basis of a statement made in the customs office and on the basis of a certification issued by this office, on the condition that their owners take them with them when they leave.

17. It is prohibited to take out of the country gold, silver, platinum and other precious metals, antiques, and art objects with artistic and archeological value, as well as valuable manuscripts and books.

In certain cases, these items can be taken out with special permission, in accordance with the provisions in force.

18. Foreign citizens who go to live outside the country temporarily are allowed to take through customs various items for personal and family needs, including imported industrial articles such as textiles, carpets, pianos, typewriters, radios, cameras, sewing machines, etc.

19. Albanian citizens who go to visit their relatives outside the country are allowed to take through customs various domestic items and, of the imported industrial items, only textiles, with a total value of under 6,000 leks.

20. It is prohibited to take out of the country: flour and its by-products, animal fats and vegetable oils, rice, beans, coffee, sugar and its by-products, and cheese when their total value is more than 50 leks per person.

21. Articles which for various reasons, are left in the customs office and are in accord with the character of the people, are sent to the trade organs for sale at the prices which are in force. When these articles are of no use, they are destroyed by official order from the Directorate of Customs and, when there are parts which can be used, they are sent to institutions or enterprises as raw materials.

22. The evaluation of items from the customs office is made on the basis of uniform prices of products in our country; while for those items which do not have approved prices, the prices are set by analogy with prices in effect.

23. The Ministry of Finance is charged with issuing orders for the implementation of this decision.

24. The provisions of Decision No 449 of 30 October 1980 are in force for articles which, at the time that this decision goes into effect, are located in the customs office and have not been claimed by the parties concerned.

25. Decision No 449 of 30 October 1980 "On Bringing Articles into the Country and Taking Articles out of the Country and on Customs Fees," is abrogated.

This decision goes into effect immediately.

Chairman of The Council of Ministers
Adil Carcani

LIST OF ARTICLES WHICH ALBANIAN REPRESENTATIVES AND WORKERS OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY HAVE THE RIGHT TO BRING INTO THE COUNTRY DUTY-FREE

1. Television sets
2. Refrigerators

3. Washing machines
4. Tape recorders or radio-tape recorders
5. Motorcycles and spare parts
6. Bicycles
7. Cameras
8. Vacuum cleaners
9. Water heaters
10. Accordians and other musical instruments
11. Typewriters
12. Dishwashers
13. Electric household stoves
14. Sewing machines

CSO: 2100/30

ORDER ON FIRE PROTECTION AMENDED BY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Tirana CAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 4, Oct 82 pp 78-79

[Council of Ministers Order No 2 of 6 July 1982 on Some Changes in Council of Ministers Order No 2 of 25 January 1978, "On Fire Protection"]

[Text] EXTRACT

The Council of Ministers issues the following

ORDER

Article 1

.....

Article 2

Article 4 is amended as follows:

"Albanian citizens and foreigners are obliged to observe fire regulations in enterprises, institutions, agricultrual cooperatives, in military units, etc., as well as in state, cooperative and private housing units.

The Ministry of Communal Economy will issue orders for fire protection in residences."

Article 3

"For violations specified in Article 4 of this order, the workers of the People's Police and of the fire protection service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of People's Defense have the right to apply a social reprimand or a fine of 10 leks."

Article 4

This order goes into effect immediately.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers
Adil Carcani

CSO: 2100/30

BRIEFS

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION--The Council of Ministers has decided that: The second paragraph of Article 11 of Council of Ministers Order No 1, of 24 January 1961, "On Packaging," amended by Order No 4, of 25 November 1981, is amended as follows: "Kegs, metal cans and plastic containers and bags should be returned 100 percent. An exception is made for enterprises and military units which will return the percentage of these items specified in the revelant protocol agreements which will be signed each year between the Ministry of People's Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other ministries." This decision goes into effect immediately. Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Adil Carcani. [Council of Ministers Decision No 211 of 11 August 1982 Amending Council of Ministers Order No 1 of 24 January 1961, "On Packaging"] [Text] [Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 4, Oct 82 p 92]

CSO: 2100/30

SECRET POLICE READY FORCES AGAINST CHURCH

Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 8-9 Jan 83 p 18

[Article by P. V.: "Czechoslovakia: The Secret Police Refines Its Methods To Fight Religion"]

[Text] The Czechoslovak authorities have started a large-scale offensive to deal a decisive blow to "illegal religious activities." They have also decided to discover the channels by which information on the persecution of Christians in Czechoslovakia is conveyed to the West.

Everything does seem to indicate that the flood of information recently published in the Western-world press did more than upset the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The silent Church is too much in the news. Far from yielding to intimidation it becomes stronger with the passing years. And then, there is Poland....

As a result, the secret police has just undergone a large-scale reorganization, possibly under the sponsorship of KGB officers who came last summer as reinforcements.

The key man of this new system is Vasil Bejda: as chairman of the Board in the CP's Central Committee, he has practically been granted full powers to accomplish his mission.

New methods have already been applied during the interrogations to which young suspects are subjected. To the well-known techniques of physical exhaustion, already described in London's L'AVEU [THE CONFESSION(?)], is added the effect of drugs administered to the victims without their knowledge to make them lose control of what they are saying.

Probably afraid that some martyrs may convert their torturers, secret police departments are recruiting intellectually "trained" subjects among students in higher-education schools. In exchange for their good cooperation they receive money and the promise of a very well-paid job.

Almost 500 students from this "special section" would supposedly have received some training in the Soviet Union last summer, according to some information from Bratislava. There they would have attended high level classes

in sociopsychology and would even have learned how to behave during Mass and the best way to fake religious beliefs.

The authorities hope that with such an education the young cops will be able to play the Trojan horse in the midst of religious students' groups. They are expected to provide information on these Christian circles' organization, work methods and leadership.

All this, of course, will go hand in hand with a disinformation campaign that will make use of a huge arsenal already proved effective, ranging from the activities of agents provocateurs to debates (without the right to answer) in the mass media.

12260
CSO: 3619/30

KROSNO PROVINCE PARTY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Executive Board on Security, Law, Order

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 26-27-28 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by (b): "From Meetings of the Executive Board of the Provincial Committee of PZPR: Krosno. State of Security, Law and Order in the Province. Evaluation of the Accounts-Rendering Campaign in the Provincial Party Organization"]

[Text] The Executive Board of the Provincial Committee of PZPR completed on 25 November 1982 a comprehensive evaluation of the state of security, law and public order in the province and also was briefed on the current course of the accounts-rendering campaign in the provincial party organization. The meeting was attended by the Krosno province chief Tadeusz Kruk.

It has been noted that most adverse phenomena of 1981 that were responsible for the growth of crime were the well-known facts of industrial disorganization and deterioration of discipline that eventually evolved into a progressive disarray of the entire social life. The decisions of 13 December 1982 have created the possibilities for respecting the law, for efficacious actions by the authorities in restoring law and order and public safety. The current situation is characterized, among other things, by a conspicuous drop in crime statistics, especially as regards armed robberies, burglaries of public properties and thefts of private effects. The only area showing a growth was burglaries of private property such as break-ins into apartments, cars and basements.

The proportion of exposed economic crimes has increased, primarily due to crackdown on profiteering (650 cases more were prosecuted than in 1981). As a result, more than 4 million zlotys' worth of merchandise was impounded, compared to the total value of over 57 million zlotys of commodities channeled through profiteering. A decline in highway crimes was noted as a positive development.

The prosecutor's offices in the Krosno Province conducted or oversaw in 1982 10 cases of a political nature; 11 such cases were transferred to the disposition of military prosecutors; and 72 were disposed of in a summary proceeding.

The crime index (548 per 100,000 residents), however, proves that no serious threat to public security, law and order is observed on the territory of the Krosno Province, and the state of public safety is improving steadily. Nevertheless, it was noted that effective fight with crime through creation of systems for control, more rapid and effective criminal proceedings and preventive measures, especially improved law consciousness and culture of the community and promotion of positive attitudes among citizens vis-a-vis the struggle with the negative facts of our social life, are issues of utmost importance.

The Executive Board acknowledged the major contribution to securing peace and maintenance of law and order in the Krosno Province made by the prosecutor's office, public order protection organs and the police [MO].

The provincial party organization, numbering nearly 26,000 full and associate members, is currently conducting an account-rendering campaign. The purpose of this activity is to restore the party's guiding role and authority among all social groups, raise the active participation of full and associate members, strengthen the ideological and political unity and discipline in the party, society and industry.

Of the total of 1,319 local party and social organizations, meetings have been held already at 889; the issues discussed concerned both internal party matters and the current social and economic situation. During the course of these discussions, various concerns of local residents were voiced and pointed and well-pondered criticism was made of all kinds of negative phenomena, shortcomings and deficiencies, which made it possible to draw specific, practical conclusions and formulate concrete principles.

The account-rendering campaign, as stated at the Executive Board meeting, allowed to settle a great number of organizational problems and economic issues, helped restore organizational discipline and expressed the striving towards activization of the units of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) and the trade union movement. The basic conclusion stressed by many groups was that the time has come to stop debating and start working with diligence.

The activity of the members of local party and social organizations, their experiences and the results of the account-rendering campaign will be put to use in preparing conferences at the workshop level and local trade organizations of the large workers' collectives in the Carpathian area.

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 12 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by S.B.-J.F.-F.N.: "From Meetings of the Executive Board of the Provincial Committee of PZPR, Krosno: Recognition for PRON"]

[Text] At its meeting on 9 December 1982, the Executive Board of the Krosno Province Committee of PZPR was briefed on the current issues in the activity of the movement for national rebirth. The meeting was attended by a group of PRON activists from the Carpathian region and the chairman of the Interim Provincial Assembly, Jozef Kusiba.

The ideas of national reconciliation and rebirth have fallen on fertile soil in the region. The movement enjoys a genuine and broad public support in various professional groups, and the development of its organizational structures already enables the representatives of PRON and Citizens' Committees for National Rebirth (OKON) to take an active part in the sociopolitical life of the area. The organizational status of the movement for national rebirth is characterized by the existence of over 200 local OKON units and 34 group councils. More than 2,000 persons are active in this effort, party members and members of various political associations among them, representing over 30 public, nonparty organizations and members of various professional groups and collectives and catholic associations, including PAX and Caritas.

For popularizing the idea, promulgating the main principles of the program declaration and broadening the social base of the movement, 38 meetings and discussions have been held and two types of questionnaires have been distributed for public opinion probes. At Biecze, a citizens' forum of PRON has been held to discuss the general framework of issues defining the place of the national rebirth movement and the forms of its activity and cooperation with other organizations. The Biecze forum also nominated 27 persons to the Provincial Presidium of the Interim Assembly of PRON in Krosno and 5 candidates to the National Assembly.

The Provincial Interim Assembly of PRON supported the proposal for the suspension of the martial law and gave reassurances of an active participation of representatives of the movement in the mainstream of social and political life in the Krosno Province.

The Executive Board acknowledged with praise the initiatives and activities of the groups of PRON and OKON in the Carpathian region. Efforts of the working people towards achievement of the basic goals set by the party and government to overcome the crisis will remain, however, at the focus of attention and interests of local and higher party organizations, stressed the Board. In daily activities of party units, much importance will be given to broadening the social base of the movement, emphasizing and strengthening its role in the resolution of the essential problems of individual social groups.

The Executive Board has also approved documents to be submitted to the plenum of the provincial party organization, outlining the assignments to party organizations in the Krosno Province as to the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of PZPR.

Plenum on Economic Policy

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 13 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by (e-s): "Plenum of Provincial Committee of PZPR in Krosno: Economic Policy in Light of Resolutions of the 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of PZPR"]

> [Text] The plenum of the Provincial Committee of PZPR, which took place in Krosno last Friday, was dedicated to the formulation of "Economic Policy of the Province in Light of the Resolutions of the 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of PZPR." The meeting was chaired by the first secretary of the provincial committee, Henryk Wajtal, who presented the report. This was the third time during the current term that the provincial party organization raised economic issues, interpreting them as a major aspect in liquidation of the social crisis.

In the materials presented at the meeting by way of rendering accounts (something that has become a routine procedure) as to the methods used in fulfillment of the resolutions adopted at preceding meetings of the provincial organization and as to the degree to which they had been met, a report was given on the results of implementation of the schedule aimed at insuring adequate accomplishment of the decisions of the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of PZPR. One of the requirements of the schedule was to stimulate the party organizations in the Krosno Province to give more attention to issues of economy. Inspection conducted in October 1982 at 22 enterprises established that 14 of them, including the Shock-Absorber Factory, the Transport Equipment Works (WSK), in Krosno, the Carpathian Refinery Works and GAMRAT Plastic Works, had surpassed the last year's level of sales of products. The results obtained in November 1982 confirmed continuing progress in revival of industry in the province, even though as yet uneven and not ubiquitous. Starting from July 1982, a growth of labor productivity has been registered. In contrast, the situation is quite different in housing construction. After 11 months of the current year, the annual plan has hardly been fulfilled to 58.3 percent.

On the basis of the results obtained in 1982 and the distinct improvement in supply of raw materials, it is possible and necessary to proceed to draw the plans for the coming year as well as a program for the next 3 years. The plans must be realistic, but stimulating. They must concern the entire spectrum of public and social issues, be coordinated with the overall national interests and take into consideration the general strategic goals, that is all the aspects involved in improvement of the supply of industrial goods and necessities to the population. To this end one must put to use the possibilities of the current economic reform and the entire system of incentives, not

excluding moral rewards. The cadre of foremen and team leaders is to become an important link in invigorating industrial production.

Useful experiences with the institution of factory committees for cost and price analysis initiated by party organizations raise the question as to whether this form should be extended to other issues such as product quality, utilization of working time and potential. Voluntary work on Saturdays by workers of the enterprises producing goods essential for improved supply on domestic markets and expanded export should be supported by coordinated operation of child care centers, transportation, etc. Everyone should be made aware that it is the underutilization of the industrial capacity that is responsible for the decrease of output by 20 to 30 percent. Improvement of labor safety and hygiene should never be left out of sight. Lately the situation in this area has not been good. The party organizations should be attentive to everyday human needs, creating a climate conducive to observance of social justice.

In his speech, Krosno province chief Tadeusz Kruk presented a concept of the province's economic and social development plan for 1983 and for the longer term till 1985. The general scope of activities is to be concentrated on creation of conditions for stable resolution of the problems of food supply, putting an end to the deterioration of the housing situation, improvement of health services, in particular, prevention of water shortages. A detailed plan of socioeconomic activities will be submitted for broad consultations and then, in February of 1983, will be discussed at the session of Provincial People's Assembly.

Speakers in the discussion were Adam Kasperski, member of the Executive Board of Provincial Committee and deputy director of POLMO Shock Absorber Factory, Krosno; Adam Kozicki, secretary of citizens' local organization at Sanok Bus Plant (SFA); Aleksander Strugala, foreman at GAMRAT Plastics Works, Jaslo; Stanislaw Rzasa, first secretary of PZPR village committee, Olszanica; Kazimierz Drwiega, worker of STOMIL Sanok Rubber Plant; Edward Dziurzynski, secretary for economic matters of the factory committee at Refinery Works, Jedlicze; Janusz Patyk, member of provincial committee, retired worker from Jaslo-Katowice; Zygmunt Berdysz, deputy member of provincial committee, worker of Oil and Gas Mines, Sanok; Jan Skarbowski, member of central workers' commission and provincial committee, deputy director of Sanok Bus Plant (SFA); Jan Misniakiewicz, member of provincial committee, worker of INWESTPROJEKT Investment Planning and Services Office, Sanok; Michal Dybas, worker of Carpathian Refinery Works, Maslo; Stanislaw Pelczar, member of provincial committee, director of Krosno Glass Works (KHS); and Henryk Pucilowski, deputy chief of economics department of the Central Committee of PZPR, Warsaw.

The debates, which went on for several hours, abounded in examples illustrating the current state of the party in the Carpathian area and the social and economic situation there. It was obvious that memories were still fresh of the "wounds and bruises" from the recent political and ideological turmoil. Bitterness against one's own shortsightedness and that of others, lack of decisive opposition to evil, which in many cases was quite obvious, could be felt in many speeches. A great deal was said about current problems, shortages in stores, attempts were made to find answers to the question as to why so often

the blame is laid at the door of the government administration. Experiences from the account-rendering campaign in local and higher level party organizations and representatives of provincial party leadership. A clear distinction was made by the speakers between workers of the party apparatus and members of elected bodies.

The need was noted for a systematic assessment of the attitudes of individual party members, regardless of their posts, and in general, of the personnel policies. Another topic was concerned with the young people, their needs and education, whose sound basis and roots should start within the family. Speakers noted the wait-and-see position of a part of professional groups with respect to vital issues of national reconciliation.

In the context of the main subject of discussion, a great number of examples were cited proving that the economic reform is beginning to yield the expected results, calling to life various initiatives that allow even enterprises that were threatened with complete stoppage during the first half of the year to find a way out and undertake a socially useful industrial activity. Examples of this kind included STOMIL Sanok Rubber Plant, AUTOSAN Sanok Bus Plant and others. It must be noted, however, that the principles of the economic reform have not yet been introduced in all basic industrial units.

This situation ought to be changed. The Krosno Province has a significant industrial potential as well as rich natural resources. They must be exploited more efficiently than has been done so far for the benefit of the individual collectives and the national economy. That this is feasible is witnessed by the 1982 results obtained at most industrial enterprises. This goal will also be promoted by implementation of the resolution adopted at the Friday plenum of the Provincial Committee of PZPR.

Provincial Cooperative Commission

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 14 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by (b): "Provincial Cooperative Commission of PZPR, ZSL and SD Meets in Krosno"]

[Text] At the headquarters of the provincial committee of ZSL in Krosno, a meeting of Provincial Cooperative Committee of PZPR, ZSL and SD took place yesterday; the meeting was devoted to evaluation of the current social and political situation in the Carpathian area and implementation of the program of work with the young people as developed on the basis of the resolution of the joint plenary session of provincial PZPR, ZSL and SD authorities. During the course of the meeting, information was also presented in the course of registration of trade unions and development of the trade union movement.

Evaluating the state of public safety and law and order in the Krosno Province, speakers stressed the fact of further normalization of sociopolitical situation and the need for further efforts towards resolution of problems faced by the working people, measures for surmounting the crisis, improving the labor productivity and economic effectiveness in each sector and field. Strengthening the public order, rule of law, provides grounds for expressing support to the

decision of the Military Council for National Salvation (WRON) to suspend martial law in Poland. The assessment of the situation in the broadcast and televised speech of first secretary of the Central Committee of PZPR, chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of WRON, General Wojciech Jaruzelski confirmed the positive changes in the public life and economic situation, which must become a stable process and carry the promise of further normalization and progress in resolution of the crisis.

In the implementation of the program of work with the youth and resolutions of the joint plenary session of the provincial PZPR, ZSL and SD authorities in Krosno, as was noted at the meeting (attended by representatives of provincial councils of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], Union of Rural Youth [ZMW Wici] and the Union of Polish Harcers [ZHP]), numerous achievements can be registered. A group of liaison between state government and youth organizations appointed at the Krosno provincial government (as one of the first such groups in our country) has analyzed many problems and evaluated conditions for starting steps in life and career for young people in the Carpathian area. The conclusions that were drawn and measures that were adopted harmonize the needs of the society and the strivings and aspirations of the young. This range of problems will remain at the focus of interests and concerns of political and administrative authorities.

After decisions of the Sejm regarding the conditions for organizing trade union movement, preparatory work has been started in many communities throughout the Carpathian area. As a result, at more than a dozen factories and enterprises initiative groups and founding committees are active already, and 10 newly organized trade unions have already obtained registration as legal persons from Krosno Provincial Court, while two resolutions of founding committees await registration.

The trade union movement is gradually reviving, which occurs in a profoundly deliberated and responsible fashion. The new trade unions, as testified by practice, are becoming advocates and representatives of workers' groups and communities.

Review of Organizational, Cadre Matters

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 19 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by (b): "The Executive Board of Provincial Committee of PZPR Held a Meeting in Krosno"]

> [Text] At the current meeting (16 December 1982) of the Executive Board of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Krosno, upon evaluation of organizational and personnel matters, the state and prospects of development of mail and communication and the activities of veterinary services were evaluated.

As became clear from the data submitted by the Provincial Postal and Telecommunications Department [UPT], efforts towards development of a network of postal communication services in the provinces have produced first tangible results.

Communication workers have constructed an expanded automatic telephone exchange in Krosno, put into operation the radio communication lines Krosno-Rzeszow-Jaslo and Krosno-Brzozow; a new automatic exchange has also been brought into operation at Brzozow. A modern communications service comprising an automatic telephone exchange has been created at Sanok; at Jaslo, the construction has been started of the city telephone exchange; an interurban telephone and telex station is being built in Krosno. Finally, complete automation of long-distance interurban communications with Warsaw, Rzeszow, Jaslo, Brzozow and Sanok has also been introduced there, as well as between Brzozow and Rzeszow. Before the end of the year, direct dialing will be available from Sanok to Leskie, to be followed by a direct line to Bieszczady fron Sanok.

The problems of telecommunications development covered in the 1983-1985 economic plan provide for construction of further extensions of the automatic exchange and telephone networks in Krosno, building of a central exchange with a network in Iwonicze-Zdroj, as well as creation of similar facilities at the new UPT unit in Biecze. Although these developments do not exhaust the list of most important and urgent tasks, especially the introduction of telephone services in Zagorze, Ustrzyki Dolny, Leskie and the communities of Bieszad, Nozdrze and Dydnia, they constitute a new step on the way towards improvement of communications and development of specialized services indispensable today for a regular functioning of the various spheres of the region's economy.

The veterinary services in the Carpathian region have two clinics, 22 treatment facilities, 11 veterinary stations, 4 inhouse veterinary aid centers, 2 laboratories and 2 specialist teams.

In the recent period, efforts in the area of livestock health have resulted in the absence in the province of dangerous livestock diseases such as the foot-and-mouth disease, cattle and poultry plague, anthrax, horse prurigo, etc. As a result, losses due to mortality, slaughtering of diseased livestock, and livestock diseases have been reduced.

Further improvements of the situation will be achieved by the following: continued construction of provincial veterinary diagnostic station at Krosno, start of construction of a veterinary clinic at Wojaszowca, preparatory work for a similar project in Dydnia, continued development of radio and telephone communication links between veterinary service stations in the region and upgraded methods of work of the entire veterinary care system.

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 30 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by (b): "From the Meetings of the Executive Board of the Provincial Committee of PZPR in Krosno"]

[Text] During its meeting yesterday, the Executive Board of the Provincial Committee of PZPR, after a discussion of personnel and organizational issues, was briefed as to the current problems in the area of employment policies at enterprises and organizations in the province, and made an evaluation of the activities of party organizations in schools and propaganda and public-motivating work conducted by the PZPR weekly PODKARPACIE, enterprise newspapers and radio centers. It also made an assessment of the current state of the campaign of account-rendering meetings and conferences at the ground-level organizations in the Carpathian region.

During the course of the meeting it was noted that, in the context of the economic reform, the means of employment policy guidance have been altered drastically; now these policies are formed by economic means. In the current year [1982], of some 138,000 people employed in the public sector of the province's economy, the greatest decline in the number of workers was observed in industry, construction, agriculture and transport and communications, while a growth trend was discernible, in particular, in trade, education, health and public services. Statistics indicate that the number of job openings tends to grow, so that if at the end of the first quarter of 1982 the labor departments had some 1,800 vacancies on record, the figure in November was already nearly 2,700. During the summer months of June, July and August, the vacancies numbered almost 3,000, while the figure of those seeking employment was incommensurably low. If as recently as in March, 360 persons registered as looking for work, by November the number of skilled workers on this list dropped to 31. It is foreseen that this process of migration of the working force will continue into 1983, so that a great number of organizations and enterprises will have to rely mainly on a more effective organization of work to improve their productivity.

In the Krosno Province, 761 men were registered as liable for labor duty, of which 176 were temporarily reprieved. Currently, 499 persons have started to work, i.e., 65 percent of nonworkers.

At 375 schools and 128 educational and cultural establishments in the Carpathian region, over 6,000 teachers are currently employed. Of this number, 1,691 are members of PZPR, and at 95 percent of educational establishments there are local party organizations. The analysis of their activities, involvement, inspirational role in various communities suggested that the school organizations have enhanced their active involvement. This was confirmed by the account-rendering campaign, giving an occasion to raise the issues of the economic reform and implementation of socioeconomic and educational goals.

The campaign also served to reveal the political and ideological status of the party organizations. It revealed shortcomings in the basic facilities of vocational education, in the quantity and quality of textbooks and learning aids, the still inadequate level of classes of party and ideological education and the methods of ideological and educational work with the youth.

The propagandist, informational and public-motivating activity of the PZPR weekly PODKARPACIE, two factory newspapers--SLKLANE ZAGLEBIE, of the Krosno Glass Works (KHS), and GAZETA SANOCKA of the AUTOSAN Sanok Bus Plant (SFA)--as well as some 20 radio centers at enterprises and organizations are playing an opinion-forming role and contribute to mobilization of the citizens in the region towards fulfillment of the defined socioeconomic tasks, eliciting of social, cultural initiatives, dissemination of the right principles of public life and communal spirit among people and of ideologically educational ideas.

The efforts of the cadre of journalists, columnists, production personnel and members of programming councils and public editorial boards in these difficult times deserve recognition. However, improvement of the methods and style of propaganda work, the forms of presentation and level of journalistic materials, constant enrichment of the problem scope and organizational and intervening functions remain among the most important objectives of the province's mass media. This goal in the Carpathian region will be served, in particular, by steps aimed at broadening the involvement of program councils and public editorial boards, setting up a club of factory radio center editors in the province, etc. Widest opportunities in this area are open to the staff of PODKARPACIE, the sociopolitical weekly of PZPR, which with its size now increased to 16 pages and a circulation of around 20,000, is likely to become the favorite periodical of the readers in the province.

The meetings and conferences at the ground level of party organizations in the Krosno Province have provided ample material for analysis. During the course of the account-rendering campaign, all-round evaluations have been made in all local public and party units and in 42 city, district and rural committees, discussing the situation in the party and distribution of its forces, ways of strengthening PZPR and measures towards greater involvement of party members in implementation of the party charter and in purging the party ranks of accidental and ideologically alien people.

Party members stressed that a premise to emerging from the crisis is finding a broad-based support for PZPR program and normalization of social and political situation. A ubiquitous support was voiced for the trade union entities being created currently, the public and professional organizations of farmers and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON). A prominent place at the conferences was given also to economic problems, conditions of community life and improvement of economic efficiency.

Expressing its content with the course of the campaign, the Board emphasized that the experiences and accomplishments attained as a result will be put to use in preparing for the provincial account-rendering conference of PZPR to be held in Krosno.

9922
CSO: 2600/280

KATOWICE, SKIERNIEWICE PROVINCES PARTY ACTIVITIES NOTED

Social Justice in Party Activities

Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 26-27-28 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Letters, complaints, and other signals from the people sent to party echelons, are one of the important sources of public-opinion polling. They reveal the inadequacies of the work of institutions, offices and enterprises, and the weaknesses in the functioning of authority.

How, then, can wrong be prevented, and what can be done for the people who are in difficult circumstances?

An attempt was made to answer these questions at yesterday's PZPR KW (Voivodship Committee) meeting in Skierniewice, which was attended by Albin Siwak, Politburo member and chairman of the Grievances and Complaints Commission of the PZPR Central Committee. The plenary meeting was conducted by Janusz Kubasiewicz, KW first secretary.

Those attending the plenum honored the memory of the deceased secretary general of the USSR Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Council, Leonid Brezhnev, with a minute of silence.

The first item on the agenda was a report by Stanislaw Bartos, vice governor of Skierniewice, on implementation of motions from the previous PZPR KW plenary meeting. Following that, the chairman of the Complaints and Intervention Group of the PZPR KW, Stanislaw Jedryka, delivered a paper on the subject: "Results in Settling People's Problems Brought Up in Letters and Complaints Flowing into the Party Echelons and Organizations".

Skierniewice Plenum on Political Support

Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Party organization and echelon tasks in solving the voivodship's current socioeconomic problems were discussed at yesterday's PZPR KW plenum in Skierniewice.

The meeting, attended by the secretaries of the party organizations and the directors of the larger enterprises in the voivodship, in addition to the members of the Voivodship Committee, was conducted by the first secretary of the PZPR KW in Skierniewice, Janusz Kubasiewicz.

Reports leading to discussions were presented by Krysztof Klem, PZPR KW secretary, and Kazimierz Borczyk, governor of Skierniewice.

After a multi-directional, comprehensive discussion, a resolution was passed defining the principle courses of action for the party organizations and echelons in solving the socioeconomic problems of the Skierniewice voivodship. Still, this plan of party work, as Janusz Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the PZPR KW, emphasized at the conclusion of the deliberations, is only the first step in the implementation of the resolutions of the party Central Committee's Tenth Plenum. The implementation of the tasks outlined will be the fundamental matter.

Strengthening Workers, Peasant Party Core

Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 6 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by STR]

> [Text] The main subject of yesterday's meeting of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Skierniewice, which was led by the KW first secretary, Janusz Kubasiewicz, was a discussion and acceptance of materials for the approaching Voivodship Reports' Conference.

In accordance with the accepted rule, Stanislaw Bartos, Skierniewice vice governor, submitted a report on the course and method of settling the proposals submitted to the administration at the previous KW plenum. They pertained to better outfitting of plant radio networks, including construction of recording studios, which should improve the work efficiency of this medium of communication. Other demands, accepted for execution, concerned improvement in the work of trade, the construction of municipal facilities, and better availability of goods in return for loans made to young married couples.

Going on to the main purpose of the meeting, the reports' campaign in the party, Franciszek Wirski, KW first secretary, delivered, in the name of the executive board, a paper leading to a discussion. In the light of the stormy events of 1981, and then the action of the party under martial law, the paper discussed the main political and economic processes in the voivodship. The reports' campaign in the PZPR, now ending, was a very important event.

During this campaign, many Primary Party Organization and District Party Organization groups revived, and actually began their activities anew. The Regional Party Work Centers played a significant role in the campaign. They conducted training for secretaries, helped in putting the files in order, and in preparing meetings.

Particular attention in the voivodship was called to the preparation and course of reports' meetings in the Primary and District Party Organizations, of which there are 1,300 in the voivodship. There were cases where meetings were cancelled and postponed

due to poor attendance, or poor preparation. As a result, attendance was in the 70-96 percent member range, and as a rule there were no so-called "silent" meetings. However, 209 proposals have already been received, directed to the voivodship and central authorities.

They will influence the form of the voivodship's party action program, as was emphasized in the paper and the discussion, in which the following participated: Stefan Szustakiewicz, Leszek Supel, Tadeusz Michalski, Danuta Neroj, Franciszek Opolski, Andrzej Zelazny, Czeslaw Swiecicki, Jozef Stasik, Wieslaw Caban, and Grzegorz Wierzchowski. Most of them spoke in the name of the KW problem commissions, which recently held meetings to examine and supplement the materials prepared for the voivodship conference.

It was determined that at the beginning of the campaign too little attention was given to intraparty and ideological matters. It was stated that special attention must be given to strengthening the workers-peasant party core (of 25,307 members and candidates, 39.7 percent are workers and 18.3 percent are peasants). Without abandoning such principles, however, as holding party members accountable for their statutory obligations, improving discipline and purging the party ranks, concern must be given to obtaining new comrades. This will require an improvement in the style of method of work of the basic party elements and closer ties with the superior echelons.

During the deliberations, the significance of individual party tasks was underscored, their proper assignment and honest accomplishment. This rule should also apply to members in mass organizations, associations, and representative organs. At present, the development of trade unions, work activation, and observance of the socialist character of these unions, is a very important problem. It is the same with the formation of a society-wide platform of understanding and cooperation--PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) structures.

The fundamental task of the party in workplaces is concern about the development of production, which all of society is awaiting. The inhibitors, which economic reform encounters, must be removed. We must assist in forming self-governments. In all these activities, a broader field of action for youth must be created. By contributing its own labor, youth should solve its own everyday problems. All of these endeavors should be honestly reflected in party propaganda, in shaping the awareness of society through mass information media.

Taking the floor, Kazimierz Borczyk, Skierniewice governor, replied to a series of questions, issues and demands addressed to the administration. Many of these will be included in the governor's report on the state and needs of the economy and society. Funds for investments for 1983 were reduced by the Sejm, which also affects the Skierniewice voivodship. This is determined by the requirements in this area. Insofar as new tasks are concerned, only small investments, supported by social acts, have a chance.

Janusz Kubasiewicz, KW party first secretary, in his speech at the conclusion of the deliberations, referred to the course of the reports' campaign, the activity and consolidation of the party during the past stormy period. In creating the voivodship's party program, a program for a still-difficult period, the principle of broad consultation was approved. All of the motions from the factory, gmina and city meetings and conferences were recorded and the opinions of all KW problems commissions were obtained.

It is important that personal desires and wishes not be written into the program, but that it be based on reality, that it embody the broadly conceived principle of social justice and not specific local or community interests. It should be a program of party action reflecting the voivodship's capability, a program that stimulates activity in the most desirable directions.

In the resolution that was passed the plenum approved a procedure for preparing and conducting the PZPR Voivodship Reports' Conference, which was set for 27 January of this year.

Resolving Social Problems Through Youths

Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 15-16 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Halina Mamok, Danuta Olejniczak and Ireneusz Leczek]

[Text] An assessment of the implementation of tasks ensuing from the PZPR Central Committee Ninth Plenum Resolution on work with youth and courses of action pertaining to this in the Katowice voivodship, was the subject of a voivodship party echelon meeting in Katowice on the 14th of this month. The meeting was conducted by comrade Prof Zbigniew Messner, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee (KW). Present was comrade Jerzy Romanik, member of the Central Committee Politburo and miner in the "Siemianowice" mine, and also members of the Central Committee. Others who participated in the deliberations included Marian Karasek, president of the Voivodship Committee of the United Peasant Party (ZSL); Jerzy Jozwiak, chairman of the Voivodship Committee of the Democratic Party (SD); representatives of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP); the Polish Scout Union (ZHP); the Rural Youth Union (ZMW), the Polish Student Association (ZSP); and the political aktiv of the city, city-gmina and gmina party echelons.

In opening the meeting, comrade Zbigniew Messner stated that in preparing materials for the KW plenary meeting, in addition to members of the party authorities, youth activists took an active party. The analysis contained in the executive board report is accompanied by an assessment of the implementation of the Central Committee Ninth Plenum Resolution, made by the Commission for Party Work Among the Young Generation and the KW Education Commission, the ZSMP Voivodship Board, and the Katowice ZHP Troop Command. The Voivodship Youth Committee also submitted a report on its activities.

The KW executive board report was presented by comrade Marian Rauszer, KW secretary.

KW Executive Board Report

The upbringing work among the young generation in the Katowice voivodship is affected by the situation peculiar to the region, which is the result of both migration movements as well as the population density, not encountered elsewhere in the country, and also by the concentration of industry. So states the KW executive board report. We have available to us an enormous youth potential, which must be utilized for the country's future, and thus also for the future of the generations entering into adult life. Almost 2 million, i.e., 51 percent, of the voivodship's population is under 30 years of age, including 656,000 youth still in school.

In assessing the state of implementation of the Central Committee Ninth Plenum Resolution from the standpoint of the socioeconomic situation, attention was called to the inadequate share of young people in the leadership at all levels, including the party. In order to eliminate this unfavorable phenomenon, taking into account the proposals of the youth organizations, representatives of the youth were included in party commissions and groups. The involvement of youth activists in combating the negative aspects of social life is increasing. However, the small share of youth in the new trade unions, in workers' self-governments, and in PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth), needs to be considered.

Socialism as an idea is accepted by youth, and the differences of viewpoints that occur result from lack of knowledge and experience. The young expect that there will be consistency in purging the party of people who, primarily for moral reasons, should not be in it. They especially attentively observe the process of socialist renewal, stressing the need to develop and apply mechanisms which will prevent deformations of sociopolitical life. In daily personal contacts between PZPR members and members of the youth organizations we should acquaint the young with the aims of the party and explain the causes of the difficulties. We must expand the role of social sciences in the study of the functioning of the youth movement and in defining the needs of the young generation, and we should also make a thorough analysis of the reasons for exploiting the young people for activities that conflict with the public interest.

The workplace is an important upbringing environment, thus the factory party elements together with ZSMP and the trade unions being formed, should draw constructive conclusions from an analysis of this upbringing situation.

The dissemination and implementation, by all party members, of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, has an extremely important significance in counteracting the rather widespread, among the youth, conviction that the state is an institution which is obliged only to offer services, and the thesis, suggested by political opponents, that it does not create the conditions by which the young could fulfill their desires.

The degree of implementation of the Central Committee Ninth Plenum Resolution with the youth and for the youth is unsatisfactory, particularly in relation to the unorganized youth. The cause of this state of affairs is inadequate dissemination of the gist of the above-mentioned plenum.

A discussion about the young generation--it was stated--is an exchange of outlooks about all of society, about the crisis, and how it can be overcome.

The report reminds us of the duties resting with the entire adult society, particularly parents, but also self-government organizations and cultural-education centers in the residential community. The primary goal of action must be a striving to create a uniform upbringing front, to shape a model of patriotism expressed by a citizenlike attitude in relation to the socialist state. In this process it is of the utmost importance that honest historical, ideological and professional knowledge be imparted to youth, and that internationalist attitudes be shaped.

Associated with ideological-upbringing problems is the matter of the participation of the young in creating and benefiting from the achievements of socialist culture.

At present an unfavorable phenomenon is appearing--the passive looking-on of many young people at the application of economic reform. This is influenced by the fact that there are still not very many positive examples of the functioning of systems-type solutions in the voivodship, which would inspire the youth to become interested in participating in the reforming of the economy. More initiative is essential here, and greater consistency in the administrations of the enterprises and party and youth organizations, giving proper consideration to awareness work. It was admitted in the report that the criticism concerning housing construction is justified, a problem in which the youth has already involved itself.

The participation of the young generation in the work of the self-governments, in the organs of state authority or PRON elements, must be supported by public approval of the matters justifiably raised by the youth and its organizations. In order to maintain and develop all positive signs of the commitment of the young, we must make use of the youthfulness of the PZPR functional aktiv, springing up and acting in the youth organizations.

"The involvement of youth", it was stated at the conclusion of the report, "will weigh on the rate at which we come out of the economic crisis, on the restoration of public confidence in the PZPR, on putting social problems in order and on increasing social stability."

Discussion

Youth constitutes a differentiated collectivity. Its relationship to learning, work, ideological and moral values, degree of acceptance of political principles, varies, comrade Antoni Janocha said in the discussion. The shaping of attitudes of the young generation is dependent upon the strength of a uniform upbringing front--all gaps are filled by elements foreign to us. Thus far, the school has the most compact upbringing system, but its efforts must be supported. The problem of closer collaboration of all elements of the upbringing system, and in different aspects, was brought up by many of those taking part in the discussion, including comrade Zbigniew Krzyzanowski, who stated that not just the school, the youth organization, and the home, are responsible for upbringing results, but everyone. Particularly in relation to the unorganized youth it is extremely important to revive activities in the educational, cultural, and sports centers.

Too little weight is still being given in some plants to the active participation of the young in self-government organs. The young, involved people should be more readily assigned responsible functions and positions, at the same time making it possible for them to advance professionally.

After the Central Committee Ninth Plenum, many examples of the actual application of the Resolution have been observed. Unfortunately, particularly at the lower levels, we continue to encounter lack of familiarity with the text of the Resolution, making a pretense of implementing it or not even beginning to implement it. Comrade Jaroslaw Klima proposed that a work schedule be prepared, breaking down the text of the Resolution into specific tasks for each organization, and each party member. This motion was seconded by a number of people, who pointed out that it sometimes happens that worthy initiatives meet with resistance that is difficult to explain reasonably, or with passivity, and most frequently "get lost" in the lower elements of the state or economic administration.

Representatives of all the youth organizations in the Katowice voivodship who spoke at the plenum brought up a number of the problems that they face in their daily work. There were also some controversial assessments of the work of the youth organizations. Comrade Janusz Markowicz pointed to the scouting situation in Sosnowiec as a negative example, while comrade Janina Odrzywolek from Jaworzno said that in the schools it is precisely the ZHP which works the best.

Much attention was devoted to the problems of awareness and familiarity with the principles of Marxism among the young generation. This is one of the reasons that not many young people are joining the party now, and after all, the party cannot become one of only old people, said, among others, comrade Boleslaw Krol.

The following also took part in the discussion: comrades Henryk Szafranek, Kazimierz Rejdak, Wieslaw Sieminski, Jozef Piszczek, Janusz Wozniak, Marian Ciolek, Ryszard Bober, Lubomir Gromadka, Andrzej Zajac, Wieslaw Ludwikowski, Eugeniusz Bula, Zdzislaw Waga, Marek Pawlak, and Marian Krawczyk.

Discussion of the Resolution

The plenum passed a resolution affirming the importance of party work among the young generation. Action in this area is an essential part of the implementation of the PZPR Ninth Extraordinary Congress program.

The Voivodship Committee bound all the party organizations and echelons to:

--Twice a year at the meetings of the executive board examine and assess the implementation of the PZPR Central Committee Ninth Plenum and the program schedule and decisions pertaining to this made by the PZPR KW secretariat,

--Organize, beginning with the first six months of this year, in the party work regions, meetings of party members functioning in the youth organizations devoted to improving the methods of party work in the implementation of party policy among the young generation,

--Continue joint meetings of the youth and party aktiv, devoted to solving vital youth matters,

--Develop more initiative in collaborating with the economic administration and youth organizations in making it possible for the young to take full part in reforming the economy,

--Obtain, together with the youth organizations, young people to participate in PRON, the union movement, local self-governments, and workers self-governments,

--Add to the party-work program schedule, those proposals contained in the information submitted to the plenum by the Commission on Party Work Among the Young Generation and the Commission on Education and Culture,

--Disseminate among the workforces, teachers, educators, youth, activists, and workers in institutions and offices, plenum documents.

The plenum instructed the councillor-members of the PZPR to take up at the meeting of the Voivodship People's Council, before its term ends, a thorough examination of the conditions under which the youth in the Katowice voivodship live, study, work and are vocationally trained. The PZPT KW executive board was bound to define the form of implementation of motions submitted during the deliberations.

In conclusion the resolution states: "The PZPR KW emphasizes with full force that the results of today's plenum will depend on the activeness of the entire voivodship party organization, on the collaboration with the allied political parties, the youth unions, the upbringing institutions, social organizations and all constructive social forces, and the involvement of the state and economic administrations, and in large measure, on the youth itself."

Summary of Deliberations

In summing up the deliberations, comrade Zbigniew Messner said that they will fulfill their role if they are not the sole manifestation of work with the young, but become one of the elements of consistent implementation of the Central Committee Ninth Plenum Resolution. Success in this field is also conditional on skilful translation of the substance of the resolutions into schedules of tasks in every element of activity. Specific tasks should be the method by which the resolutions of the Central Committee Ninth Plenum are disseminated among the youth. Thus we should avoid simplified evaluations and the attachment of too much weight to generational divisions, since the solving of youth problems is closely linked with the solving of the problems of all of society.

9295
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OFFICER EVALUATES ACHIEVEMENTS OF MILITARY RULE IN NOWY SACZ

Krakow DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 14 Dec 83 p 3

[Interview with Col Dr Stefan Michalek, plenipotentiary of the National Defense Committee for the Nowy Sacz region by Tomasz Domalewski on 9 December; place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Colonel, people are looking at the calendar and expect the army will be returning to their camps within the next few days. However, it is not at all obvious that you are packing your bags and preparing to return home....

[Answer] Obviously you have not been in the army, because if you had you would have remembered that when wearing the uniform one does not operate on suppositions and rumors but on the orders of superiors. No orders have been issued in that regard. Thus, I am operating the same way that I have been these last months. Of course, with the passage of time I have drawn certain conclusions. And with regard to those who are looking most impatiently at the calendar, we will yet return to that subject.

[Question] On 13 December 1982, the armed forces of the Polish People's Republic assumed responsibility for the fate of the country for several reasons. One of the reasons is still discussed continually, but at the same time the other reasons also are very important. For example, there is the problem of improving government, especially regional government; but that is not all....

[Answer] That is how the army understood and continues to understand its role. People at various levels of administration have forgotten why they have been selected for their posts. Too many wanted to represent the government, fewer wanted to perform. Above all, to perform means to fulfill one's obligations--resolve problems, help people and thus one's superiors. We have attempted in the past year to inculcate the workers and managers of administrative departments and institutions with these rules.

[Question] What is your evaluation of this inculcation?

[Answer] It would be far from the truth to say that the goal was achieved in full, but I can say that administration has improved.

[Question] However, I would be afraid to suggest that this is a permanent achievement....

[Answer] I did not say that. The permanence of the phenomenon will depend primarily on those to whom we will pass on the administration. If the ordeals hitherto do not influence the characteristic connections, the socioeconomic system will change very slowly. In other words, we made a start; we took the lead in making changes. It must be maintained.

[Question] What statements would you make in comparing the situation in Nowy Sacz today compared with over a year ago?

[Answer] I have not been in Nowy Sacz over 1 year. I can only talk, therefore, about the last several months--precisely speaking: since 1 year ago. I happened to come on the scene at the very moment the general inspection of the voivodship was being conducted by the armed forces. At that time, the 10 main areas of life were being checked very closely. This inspection was done under the direction of General Mroza, a specialist in management. I was able to learn much from him immediately. Please do not consider what I said as the usual complement because General Mroza is not my immediate superior. I accompanied him on many area inspections; I got to know the problems and people better; it provided me with much material for thought. And now a few words about certain accomplishments resulting from our supervision of the voivodship. Undoubtedly a planning system was implemented, including the realization of goals specified in these plans. Although the departments and institutions had some kind of operating plans on hand, they were far from perfect. And even their realization was proceeding all wrong. A gmina leader or other state functionary cannot roam from one subject to another based on chance. His work must be subject to the most urgent goal that must be achieved. First of all, of course, one must know what these goals are. Now operating plans are being executed everywhere, and it is known who is responsible for their realization in the assumed and accepted time frame.

No doubt work discipline also improved. Even looking at it very simply, people started to arrive at work punctually. They are slowly refraining from upsetting situations, an opening of the proverbial window that people have been waiting for so long. It has come to the point that a person petitioning a department is not merely a person with a problem and that is treated as an intrusion. Now the institution conventionally called 'complaints and proposals' functions much better. We are doing everything to build confidence in the people exercising administration, to maintain confidence in the army. We have decided that any problem directed to us can be resolved. I have issued an order that all complaints and proposals made to the armed forces be perused thoroughly. If it appears that something still is not resolved or explained, then it must be done so in the next few days.

[Question] Are people continuing to swamp your office with their problems?

[Answer] More so in the last several days. Many people, believing that our mission will end, want to make it in time. Lately, we have received three times more problems to resolve than we did previously.

[Question] TV is constantly showing situations in which LWP [Polish People's Army] officers are jumping from one mess to another, ordering the disposal of trash, sweeping up, stacking up boxes and the like. I admit that I look at these pictures with increasing skepticism regarding these activities....

[Answer] Perhaps one should be increasingly skeptical about those preparing the TV report. Of course such situations continue to occur, but they are marginal to our activities. It also bothers me that such cities as Nowy Sacz, Mszana and Gorlice that are considered throughout Poland as clean and tidy are now getting a poor rating in this regard. Therefore, we also get involved with untidiness, but that is only a small part of the areas in which we get involved.

[Question] I am pleased to hear your opinion on the army's role in restoring real values to the state administration. What about other areas of life that determine the public's mood, those areas that are kind of prosaic but still no less important?

[Answer] Let us look at trade. It is difficult to achieve miracles here because we all know what supplies are like. The only concern here is that a product that exists should reach people in time and not be--let us say--depleted on the way to the stores. Many such negative incidents were uncovered during the July inspections. In this regard lately we checked 29 gminas and cities and we uncovered only a few cases of concealment of goods from customers. In this area progress is truly great. We adopted the rule--and I emphasize very strongly that it related to other areas besides trade--that anyone who does not properly fulfill this role, either because he does not want to or cannot, must be directed to a job that is several rungs lower on the scale of responsibility. The times for various kinds of protection and indulging the incompetent must finally come to an end. The 'minor' administration must heed the opinion of the 'major' administration.

The quality of bakery goods has improved significantly in Nowy Sacz. We have seen to it that the baked goods produced by the largest bakery, the "Saturn," were done in accordance with technical standards; we also improved the transport of bread to stores. Today there is less second-rate bread in the stores, bread that is crushed and baked any which way. But there also are problems which are taking a bit longer to resolve. For example, at the SKRs [Agricultural Circles Cooperatives] no one continues to care properly about equipment; it is necessary to replace the work of one team with another. In general, things are not well in the cooperative movement. In this case the management uses the Coop council to shield itself, and the council uses the management as a shield, and so it goes in a circle. To this day, for example, I do not know why in general the Voivodship Housing Cooperative exists. I believe it should be replaced by a council of presidents of the individual cooperatives with a small office force. Now we have a whole staff of people with telephones and automobiles, but there are fewer and fewer housing units. At times this self-governance is strange.

[Question] Is it any different in the state industry?

[Answer] Here it is more difficult to place responsibility on different individuals or institutions. At the ZNKT [Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops], for example, we were able to bring about a real measure of so-called social service. In a very short time period cloakrooms, showers and buffet rooms were brought up to par. Workers also complained that the prices charged for buffet offerings were too high. The SPOL WSS [Voivodship Consumers' Cooperative] had to reduce their prices quickly up to 30 percent. And this does not make a losing business at all. At times the prices charged were the result of striving too religiously for profit.

[Question] Colonel, were there many cases where you had to punish people for poor performance of their duties?

[Answer] We prepared about 250 proposals concerning loss of jobs. We had to do it because the negligences were too flagrant. A number of less drastic punishments were also meted out. In most cases people not carrying out their duties was not the result of ill will on their part. Their superiors did not require too much of them. And they were not too ambitious...the rest we know.

[Question] Did you punish civilians exclusively?

[Answer] In two cases I had to punish two of my military subordinates. And for the same reasons--failure to fulfill duties.

[Question] Are you not afraid that when the army returns to its camps everything may return to the old ways?

[Answer] Looking at the SKR, for example, I do not fear such an eventuality.

[Question] If you had to write the most concise report of your latest performed duty, what would it look like?

[Answer] The supervision activities of the armed forces produced visible progress in the functioning of the voivodship.

[Question] In the last few months the army also has gained more experience....

[Answer] Undoubtedly. In an administrative department it was always easier for a man in uniform. Most certainly he was treated better than the ordinary citizen. Now the concern is that everyone should be treated better. Our knowledge about the country has been enriched greatly through contacts with people wanting to resolve a problem in an administrative department or with functionaries who could not or would not help.

[Question] Do you have many enemies in Nowy Sacz?

[Answer] There are individuals on whose toes we have stepped. I am not even thinking about the resolute enemies of the system because there are very, very few of them here. And now is the time to return to those who--as you mentioned--are looking at the calendar impatiently. Some of them think that after the army finishes or suspends its obligations that they will be able once again to

avail themselves of their old associations developed over years. It is these people that we disturb most of all. The poor souls do not realize that their participation in administrating has definitely ended. They can think what they want, as long as they do not try to push their way back into the limelight. They were in it long enough.

[Question] If martial law will be suspended or lifted, what will you do?

[Answer] The same thing I did not too long ago. I am the chief of the Department of Technology at the WSOWC [Higher Officers' School of Chemical Welfare] in Krakow. After I completed studies at the Jagiellonian University, I became a lecturer at the WSOWC.

[Question] How is the Department of Technology managing without colonel doctor Michalek?

[Answer] Certainly not too badly. I have two very able assistants in the department. Every person probably can be replaced.

[Question] If we could resume this interview after a lapse of a few years, would you have something more to add?

[Answer] I think so. Some of these matters will have to be settled by history.

[Question] In conclusion, I have one more question: Do you report everything, literally everything, which you consider important, without regard to the individuals concerned, to your superior authorities?

[Answer] Yes. After all, that is why we took over the administration. I can even tell you that such information reaches the command by several independent channels. The possibility of distorting information is almost zero.

[Question] May the students enrolled in your classes be intelligent.

11899
CSO: 2600/315

'NOWE DROGI' CONTENTS FOR JANUARY PUBLISHED

AU071217 Warsaw TRIBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] PAP--The January issue of NOWE DROGI opens with articles tackling the year of 1983 and its problems and prospects. The editorial entitled "Struggle and Work" prognosticates about the coming period and discusses the main tasks of party work on the strength of the evaluation of the progress made in normalization and its difficult problems. Stanislaw Nieckarz discusses the "Difficult Road to the Country's Fiscal Equilibrium" and Jerzy Wojtecki analyzes the issues of the joint PZPR-ZSL plenum in his article entitled "Food Is the Overriding Task of the Entire Economy."

In his article "We Have Acted in a Difficult Period," which is devoted to the experience of party organizations in large plants, Kazimierz Miniur discusses the problems of the Lenin Foundry basic party organization, which is the largest in the country.

The articles discuss the issues of the present economic reform. Wojciech Sokolewicz writes about "Territorial Self-Government Groups in the Socialist State," Leszek Borcz discusses "The Determinants of the Motivational Function of Wages," and Czeslaw Skowronek tackles the supplies of materials, which is one of the most difficult problems of the economic reform.

Three articles discuss historical themes: Irena Koberdowa describes the concepts and activities of the party of the Reds during the January uprising in 1863, Edward Erazmus and Mieczyslaw Szyszko analyze the experiences of the organizational development of the revolutionary parties during the 100 years of the Polish workers' movement, and Adam Swiatlo discusses the genesis and activities of the Union of the Struggle of the Young.

Two articles concern theory: Tadeusz Pluzanski tackles important problems of Marxism in his article "Existence and Sense and Malgorzata Dabrowa-Szefler and Henryk Palaszewski analyze the "Economic Concepts of the Antisocialist Opposition in Poland." Jan Gorec-Rosinski discusses "Culture in Warsaw and in the Countryside."

Marian Tarkowski analyzes the "Ideological and Doctrinal Foundations of U.S. Policy." The January issue of NOWE DROGI also discusses important articles publish by the CPSU's KOMMUNIST and carries a Jerzy Putrament pamphlet and a review of the most recent Soviet publication on the world communist movement.

CSO: 2600/410

WARSAW HOSTS CONFERENCE ON COMBATING ANTISOCIALISM

LD181029 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 17 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb--A scientific conference on experiences in the struggle against the forces impeding the process of socialist building opened at the Institute of Party Science at the Higher School of Social Sciences at the PUWP CC here today.

Apart from representatives of Polish institutes and higher schools, scientists representing similar institutes from high party schools in the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Vietnam are taking part in the conference.

Rector of the Higher Schools of Social Sciences Gen Assistant Professor Norbert Michta chaired today's plenary debates. Present was also head of the PUWP CC ideological department Wladyslaw Loranc.

Experiences in the struggle with anti-socialist opposition and counter-revolution against the background of the two different political systems, the strategy of anti-socialist opposition and counter-revolution in the history of People's Poland were examined in reports and discussions on the first of the debates. They included the main lines of the fight of anti-socialist opposition in Poland against the party and the state in 1980-1982.

In the afternoon, debates with the participation of foreign delegations were going on in the three problem groups. The first team examined experiences of the international working class movement in the struggle against counter-revolution, the second group reviewed the history and experiences in the fight against reaaction [?in] People's Poland. The third team studied the lines and methods of struggle of the forces of counter-revolution and anti-socialist opposition against the party and the state.

The conference will end on February 18.

CSO: 2600/409

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH EDUCATION CONFERENCE ENDS

AU101256 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 7 Feb 83 p 1

[Report signed "(Daw)": "Closer to Life"]

[Text] Friday, 4 February, saw the close of the international study conference, "The Communist Education of the Youth: Ideals--Practice--Projections," organized in Warsaw by the Center for Youth Problem Research and run by the Main Board of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth. It was attended by research workers and youth activists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Poland. Krzysztof Janik, Main Board secretary of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, summed up the 4-day session.

The recent conference should be recognized as an event of great importance for both the Polish as well as for the whole socialist youth movement.

Our country has been very intently observed by all the European states, particularly by the socialist countries, over the past 30 months. Poland was surrounded by much unease and many doubts. It is understandable that these doubts were reflected in the youth organizations, which were maintaining friendly relations with us.

The union's leadership and aktiv repeatedly confirmed the steadiness of its policy, which is based on Marxist-Leninist idelogy, both in its published declarations and in its concrete activities.

The recently organized conference allowed the guests a direct insight into the current situation facing young people in Poland and permitted them to acquaint themselves with the real aims of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth. It also gave them the opportunity to understand the underlying reasons behind "Polish events" and their consequences. The conference must certainly have been instrumental in tightening contacts among the socialist youth movement.

A great deal was said during the conference particularly about concrete solutions, work methods and the problems of individual organizations. Just as this information was important to the union, so too were the recent defeats and successes of Polish youth movements and everything that they went through a valuable experience for the entire youth movement. It was evident from the discussion that the surging wave of attacks against the socialist system

is not affecting Poland alone. Youth unions are facing up to the dire need to improve our ideological, educational and propaganda work and to resist the opponents' attempts to penetrate our large youth circles. In this way, the "Communist Education of Youth" conference also performed a very important function.

However, it is patently obvious that young people in Poland are currently finding themselves in a position unlike in any other of the socialist countries. The basic problem which this socialist organization must solve is finding effective methods of ideological education. We can suppose that the conference organizers were very concerned about obtaining assistance to answer the question: How should it be done?

Much emphasis was placed on the problem of the divergence between ideology and practice which was presented in an especially fascinating way by Dr Zdzislaw Grzelak of the Polish Academy of Sciences, as well as by members of the Hungarian delegation.

Marxism is a living science; it is not the source of slogans, but a key to the interpretation of reality and to the finding of new paths. Young people must become deeply acquainted with it and remember that Marxism is their only chance and not an obstacle. The laws of physics are not guilty if we have some interference on our radio, it is said. But thanks to our knowledge of these laws, we are able to repair this radio. An education in history is inseparably linked with a knowledge of Marxism. There are no social phenomena which have arisen accidentally, without being influenced by history. It is for this reason that a knowledge of the past which is sustained by a searching Marxist analysis contains many practical indications and explanations.

A return to the source, to Marxism and Leninism, is a basic prerequisite for progressive changes and the stimulation of successive generations. However, there is a danger behind the kind of propaganda activities which induce people to identify an idea with their current reality. If a young person enters a shop which is displaying a sign saying "socialism," and he does not see the item he was promised inside the shop, he immediately demands to sign the complaint book or begins to wreak havoc, the Hungarian Miklos Tersanyi of the KISZ Central Committee said.

A vital part of the communist education of youth is, however, not only influencing the individual but also creating the kind of social relations which will favor our achievement of socialist ideals. They go hand in hand with each other. This is why it is a problem to open up paths for young people along which they can come to a joint decision on the future of our country. Examples of concrete solutions were presented by members of the Soviet, Bulgarian and Romanian delegations.

Important topics for discussion were also the theoretical issues behind educational methods and avoiding mistakes in this process, along with all the matters connected to educating for peace. The aspiration to avoid world wars and tragedies is, after all, one of the most important missions of socialism.

The conference was valuable. It was considered the next step toward achieving the system's basic values and an attempt to approach the most important educational problems, particularly as they apply to conditions in Poland. However, we cannot leave the discussion hall with a full sense of self-satisfaction because we are far behind in our studies of Marxism and in the Marxist analysis of our reality. It is for this reason that the path to a widespread dissemination of this knowledge and to convincing youth of the value of ideology still seems far off. Making people aware of this truth was also an important service performed by the conference, which ended last Friday.

CSO: 2600/408

UNDERGROUND PRESS REPORTS POLICE PLANS

PM261657 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jan 83 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Militia Officials Want To 'Preserve Basic Dignity'"]

[Text] The last edition of INFORMACJE SOLDIARNOSCI REGION MAZOWSZE reports the existence of a new clandestine publication GODNOSC, which is apparently produced by militia officials. In the first issue distributed in January the militia officials publish a "Moral Code" addressed to those among them who would like "to preserve basic dignity" at this unusual time.

The authors place first and foremost the need to be "primarily Poles serving the nation and not a little group with power." The militia "dissidents" also suggest to their colleagues that they should "pursue criminals and not the adversaries of martial law" and, above all, "struggle against the feelings of fear and impotence which reign in our ranks." They ask the militiamen to "establish contact with those of their colleagues who think like us" and to "help each other in repudiating propaganda lies about history and the present situation."

The "code" thinks that those who want to keep "a minimum of dignity" must stop brutal treatment of people who are being questioned or arrested and eliminate those who "render services to the security services" and "openly express their disapproval of all those among us who misuse their authority and take out their bitterness on their fellow citizens." In conclusion, the militiamen are urged to show that "all militia officials are not unthinking executors of orders received."

An Offensive Against the Church

In addition, the security services are apparently busy planning an "operation" codenamed "Crow," directed at "the most 'extremist' representatives of the Polish clergy." This information is given in the latest issue of the clandestine solidarity magazine TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE, which cites, in support of its information, "confidential notes" from internal conferences for security service officials. The aim is apparently to "introduce and spread widely the notion of the extremist priest in order to use that notion to create the impression that the majority of priests want an accord and want agreement with the country's authorities and that only a minority, as in the Solidarity trade union, oppose that idea."

The main aim would be to cause disputes among priests by introducing the adjectives "loyal" and "extremist." The "extremists" must be isolated from the clergy and the faithful and then "eliminated."

This operation is to "prepare the ground" in a way for "settling scores" with the church.

The security services are asking all militia stations to draw up lists of "extremist priests" in their regions and lists of representatives of the clergy who "abuse alcohol, do not follow the celibacy rules or disagree with their hierarchical superiors." The latter could be used as "collaborators" after the operation has started.

According to TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE, the operation described is already under way. For instance, in the Krakow region "some priests are being systematically checked by the police; their photographs and their license numbers have been distributed to different police stations even outside Krakow."

CSO: 3519/330

POLISH CONSUMER BODY, PUBLICATION PROFILED

PM261511 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 24 Jan 83 p 9

[Stein Savik dispatch: "Bold Spokesmen for Poland's Consumers"]

[Text] Warsaw, January [no day specified]--"Having a ration card for shoes is no guarantee that you also get a pair of shoes for your feet." The weekly publication VETO reached this conclusion after conducting a poll about pressing shoe problems among its readers.

And the paper adds: "We must not allow ourselves to be duped by the reports that, for example, the SYRENA factory increased its production of footwear last year by 200,000 pairs. For us consumers, a reasonable chance of being able to purchase the product itself is the best criterion of successful production."

At a time when Poles are not exactly fighting to read the censored press, VETO makes a colorful change. In it each week you can read what the dollar and gold cost on the black market and how much people are paying for Western articles.

Or there are matters closer to home. What is the week's greatest injustice to the consumer? "We have doubled our run in 6 months," editor Andrzej Nalecz-Jaworski said. "At present we print about 160,000 copies, but we are aiming at 400,000."

When the editor calls VETO a newspaper for Polish consumers, it can almost seem like a paradox in a country where it can be difficult enough finding what you want to consume. But for many people it will come as an even greater surprise to hear that Poland, too, has an organization to defend consumers' interests. Nalecz-Jaworski has been the inspiration behind the "Consumer Association" and behind VETO--even though he is at pains to point out that his paper is not the association's official organ.

What he says certainly shows that Eastern Europe's only consumer association would not have seen the light of day if not for the short-lived Solidarity period. The Consumer Association was formally approved by the authorities in July 1981 after it was set up by a group of enthusiastic journalists led by

Nalecz-Jaworski and independent researchers. "The general atmosphere prevailing at the time was favorable," he said, "and many new associations were formed."

Of the motives behind the setting up of the association, VETO's editor today says: "It is assumed that all organs of the socialist state will defend the citizens' interests. The same should be true of socialized trade. But the citizens saw how this duty was being discharged when they paid high prices for bad products." In an article he wrote before the Consumer Association was set up, he put it like this: "The socialist state would not suffer any damage if consumers' interests were protected from below, by consumers themselves. This would remind the state to protect their interests from above."

At least Nalecz-Jaworski and the other consumer spokesmen achieved better results than their predecessors in the same field. In 1972 journalist Stefan Bratkowski launched the idea of a "club for consumer self-protection" in ZYCIE WARSAWY, VETO's editor said. "But the idea was thrown out, as was Bratkowski." (In 1981 Solidarity member Bratkowski, who was chairman of the Journalists' Association, was expelled from the Communist Party. Under martial law the Journalists' Association was also dissolved.)

But today's Consumer Association does exist, and it has 10,000 members spread among local sections in various parts of the country. The members follow many professions and include market experts. The association was one of the few orgarizations formed during the Solidarity period which was not suspended under martial law. Even though VETO is often outspoken--or perhaps because it is--many people take the view that the consumers' mouthpice is accepted by the authorities as sort of safety valve for discontent with the shortage of goods and high prices.

"But what can the Consumer Association achieve in Poland; are its tasks not like a bottomless well?" I asked Nalecz-Jaworski.

"It is true that our tasks are very different from those in the West," Nalecz-Jaworski replied. "There is little point in recommending the best of 40 brands of coffee to consumers here, because people are glad to be able to get hold of any brand at all.

"We have decided on three main objectives to begin with: Establishing a proper system for complaints from consumers, waging a full-scale war on waste, and achieving better quality in consumer products.

"On the first point we have succeeded in getting the authorities to prepare a draft decree which could produce a better complaints system. But the Consumer Association has a very strong industry lobby against it, and that is why the decree has not yet been passed. It has been promised that this will happen in March.

"According to research undertaken by an institute in West Berlin, 25 percent of all food products in the world are spoiled because of waste and apathy, and Poland is no exception," Nalecz-Jaworski went on. "Last year we had high production of apples and tomatoes, but much was spoiled because of bad storage."

"In my opinion this is the fault of collective responsibility. A capitalist company owner makes sure that raw materials are not wasted, because that way he loses money. But company bosses here are able to wriggle out of responsibility because no one is personally responsible for the mistakes. High fines for waste should therefore be introduced and as a result of an initiative of ours a question was asked in the National Assembly. The justice minister answered it and promised to take legal action. Meanwhile VETO is carrying on a campaign of 'moral terror' against factory directors, chairmen and ministers."

"As far as quality is concerned it is sufficient to say that good raw materials end up as bad products. This is true of cotton from the Soviet Union, for example, and especially so of raw materials from the West."

According to Nalecz-Jaworski, the Consumer Association also keeps a check on the relationship between price and quality. A year ago it set up a "social committee" [samfunnskomite] on prices, which Minister of Price Affairs Zdzislaw Krasinski refused to meet, he said. The minister of price affairs often figures in VETO's columns. Every week the paper publishes a "portrait" with pictures of various people holding their heads because of some hair-raising anomaly. One week the minister of price affairs was shown in symbolic amazement that the price of a state-produced needle for textile machinery has jumped from Z2,000 to Z6,000. VETO is always publishing such examples. Recently the paper announced that one of its journalists had been awarded Z2,000 because he had found something--razor blades--which had not gone up in price.

"Has VETO any problems with censorship?" I asked Nalecz-Jaworski.

"By Polish standards we are considered very controversial," the editor said. (It is well-known that VETO is given special mention in programs on Radio Free Europe, which is constantly being accused of anti-Polish propaganda. "But up to now we have not had any special problems with censorship. It is obviously stretching itself to the limit. This is because we raise actual physical problems. Political topics are more difficult. For example, it is not easy to deny that a young couple would have to save for 40 to 50 years to be able to build themselves a house. Any building would be for the grandchildren."

CSO: 3639/71

POLE SEEKING ASYLUM HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD101922 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] The Poles who fled to Sweden in a military helicopter will be granted political asylum in Sweden. This was stated by Head of Department Per Lilja at the Board of Immigration. Since the Poles got here illegally and consequently risk severe penalties if they return to Poland, the method of escape is sufficient reason to allow them to stay. One of the two Poles spoke about the escape and its background at a press conference in Karlshamn today, and we naturally had our reporter there.

[Unidentified reporter] (Henryk Ciazek) was cautious in his statements at the press conference held at the police building in Karlshamn this afternoon. He has a wife and two children remaining in Gdansk, where he is a resident. His friend, who piloted the helicopter, did not wish to take part in the press conference.

Yesterday the Polish consul-general in Malmoe was in Karlshamn, and the first question put to the two Poles was whether they had simply made a navigational mistake and wanted to return to Poland. (Henryk Ciazek) says that the reply was "No." He was dismissed from his helicopter unit on 4 October last year on the grounds that he was not a member of the Communist Party, that he had many relatives living in the West and that, in addition, during an international flying performance he had had rather too many contacts with pilots from West Germany and the United States.

To a question as to whether he believes that Polish military personnel are loyal to the regime, he explained that he did not wish to reply to that question since his family is still in Poland. He did say, however, that resistance against the regime continues throughout Poland. Even the radio and television admit that there are illegal underground radio transmissions from Solidarity, and leaflets and papers with antiregime appeals to the public appear daily, (Henryk Ciazek) said. To a question as to whether there were more people in his helicopter unit who had plans to escape he replied: One dare not talk about such things. He said that the penalty for fleeing from Poland in a military helicopter is death, or at best life imprisonment.

With regard to his escape to Sweden he says that his friend started out on a one-man mission from (Trost), a suburb of Gdansk, and (Ciazek) was picked

up about 5 km from there. They flew at an altitude of between 2-5 m over the water surface to escape detection by radar. The trip to Sweden and Blekinge took 1 hour and 50 minutes, and was planned in advance. If normal conditions had prevailed in Poland I would have preferred to stay there; my family is there, (Henryk Ciazek) said.

CSO: 3650/122

SEJM DEPUTY COMMENTS ON POPE'S VISIT

[Editorial Report] Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 February 1983 on page 5 carries excerpts totalling 1250 words of a speech given by Sejm Deputy Janusz Zablocki [no party affiliation, chairman of Polish Catholic-Social Union] at the 31 January 1983 Sejm session. In this speech Zablocki remarks on the political aspect of the proposed visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland in June 1983, saying "Our society awaits the announced pilgrimage of John Paul II to Poland in June of this year. This is an important religious event, connected with the 600th anniversary of the presence of the image of the Mother of God in Jasna Gora, but it will also have its domestic and international political effects. We trust that this will occasion the further development of relations between Church and state in our country, and also between the Polish People's Republic and the Holy See. It will be evidence for world opinion of how far the normalization of relations within Poland has come, and will also serve to break the atmosphere of isolation and ostracism which has been created around our country. Thus, it will be an important event which will promote international dialogue and detente."

CSO 2600/425

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO COMMUNIST STUDENTS

AU141530 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 11 February opening session of the 13th Conference of the Union of Communist Students' Associations in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, on the occasion of the 13th Conference of the Union of Communist Students' Associations [UCSA] of Romania, I take great pleasure in conveying to the participants, to the students and to all university youth and teaching staff warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on my own behalf. (Loud applause and cheers; lengthy chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the students!")

The great democratic forum of the communist students is taking place just 2 months after the RCP National Conference, which examined the current stage of socialist construction in Romania and adopted various programs and measures designed to steadily implement the decisions of the 12th Congress and the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advance toward communism.

The debates of the conference of the communist students must focus on the conclusions and objectives established by the party national conference on the general development of our socialist fatherland and on enhancing the role of education in all socio-economic development activities, on improving and raising the level of the entire educational process, and on shaping the young generation on the basis of the most progressive achievements in science, technology and all other spheres of human knowledge.

During the period of socialist construction, Romania has become a country with a modern and powerful industry and a cooperative agriculture in full progress. The national income increased as a result of the development of the production forces, thus ensuring the necessary conditions for socioeconomic development and for the continuous improvement of the material and cultural standard of all the people--the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are building in Romania. The noteworthy successes attained in the development of education, science and culture--fundamental factors for successfully building socialism and communism--

directly linked to the entire development of the Romanian economy, culture and science. We have a modern educational system that trains specialists in all fields of activity. The old universities and centers of higher education developed and new ones were established. Better living, working and study conditions were ensured for all the students. The material and scientific-technical basis of our educational system and the study and living conditions secured for our students create the necessary prerequisites for training the new generation of intellectuals on the basis of the latest achievements in science, technology and all other areas of human knowledge, in a spirit of work and devotion to the fatherland and to the cause of socialism and communism. (Loud and prolonged applause)

As was established at the 12th Party Congress, in the seventh 5-year plan our country is scheduled to attain a new stage of development and to achieve a higher quality of work and life in all areas.

Proceeding from the objectives established by the 12th Congress, in the 1981-85 5-year plan we centered our activities on a rapid development of energy and raw material resources and of agriculture--the basic factors for ensuring the continuous development of the national economy.

At the same time, we made efforts and continue to make efforts to achieve closer relations among the various sectors of activity with a view to eliminating certain contradictions that have emerged in our socialist society, thus securing the conditions for best fulfilling the socioeconomic development plan.

In view of that and of the difficultues created by the international economic crisis, our rate of progress has been slower in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, we decided that we should consolidate and ensure an intensive, qualitative development of the national economy so as to be able to overcome the difficulties encountered. We may state that the achievements of the 2 first years of the 5-year plan forcefully demonstrate the strength of our national economy and the fact that, despite those difficult circumstances, we were able to make resolute progress and to fulfill our objectives concerning the achievement of a superior stage of development. Consequently, as the national party conference decided, as of 1983 even we will be in a position to resume a more intensive rate of progress; we will, however, continue focusing on achieving an intensive industry and agriculture and a higher quality of work and life, as well as on greatly developing our energy and raw materials resources, thus securing conditions in which our country and all our people can become far more self-reliant in their development; this will guarantee both development and a higher living standerd and a greater national independence and sovereignty. (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

It can be said that we have all the conditions for optimally fulfilling the 1983 plan. In point of fact, the rate of development in the first month of this year was close to 7 percent. This means that in the coming years of the 5-year plan we will be able to attain the objectives of the 12th Congress and of the party national conference, and that Romania will attain a new stage of development, will progress form the level of a developing country to that of a socialist country with an average level of development.

On the basis of the programs and decisions of the national conference, we adopted the necessary organizational measures for best fulfilling them. Along these lines I want to mention the measures taken in the area of at lease 160,000-170,000 tons of coal daily, while toward the end of the year we should be able to obtain about 200,000 tons daily, so as to create the conditions for achieving energy self-reliance within the current 5-year plan.

Due measures will also be taken in the area of oil, as well as in other sectors of activity, so that 1983 should end with superior results and so that the programs established should be implemented. Measures were adopted in the same spirit in the area of agriculture and in other sectors.

We will further give special attention to cutting back on material consumption, increasing economic efficiency and labor productivity, and unflaggingly implementing the new economic mechanism.

In accordance with all those programs and measures, special tasks are incumbent on the entire educational system, particularly higher education. In order to achieve a new quality of work and life and to attain a higher level of development, we must improve and perfect the educational system and coordinate it more closely with research and production, so that the new generation of specialists can be thoroughly prepared from the viewpoints of science, culture, technology and practical work and can thus begin producing from their very first days on the job, and can contribute more markedly to implementing our development programs and to raising our fatherland to higner peaks of progress and civilization. (Loud and prolonged applause)

At this conference I want to mention the important contribution that the young people, including the students, have made and are making to implementing the party program and to the general development of our fatherland, both in the educational process and on the great building sites of the socialist construction. I want to especially mention the important contribution made by young people to digging the Danube-Black Sea canal which is due to be opened this year.

From the dais of the 13th conference of the UCSA, I want to convey to the students and to all our young people warm congratulations for all their work, and to wish them ever new successes in their studies and in all areas of activity. (Loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the youth!" "Ceausescu and the students!")

A very responsible role is played by the teaching staff in implementing the important tasks incumbent on the university educational system and all other levels. The party and the government highly appreciate their activities and efforts to raise the level of education in keeping with the requirements of our developing socialist society. Thus, from this student conference I want to convey to the university and all other teaching cadres congratulations for the results obtained, and to wish them increasingly more important achievements in raising the level of education in all schools and ever greater successes! (Loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the students!" "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Dear comrades and friends, proceeding from the objectives established by the national party conference, the forum of communist studenst must examine in a spirit of great revolutionary responsibility the activities carried out, and decide what should be done in the future to fulfill their responsible role in the entire educational process and in shaping and educating the students and the new generation of intellectuals. As a revolutionary organization, it must critically and self-critically examine its activities, so as to be able to draw the right conclusions for the future.

I will not now speak about various shortcomings and failings. I believe that the participants in the conference will view this as an expression of special trust; I will leave the criticism to them at the conference, and to the cadres and members of the UCSA.

It is obvious that the UCSA played a part both in the achievements and in everything that is positive in the development of our education, and in various negative situations and in the shortcomings noted. However, I repeat, all that should be examined at this conference in a spirit of responsibility and exactingness, and measures should be established to eliminate shortcomings, to improve the activities and increase the UCSA role as part and parcel of the Union of Communist Youth and as revolutionary organizations of the students in the work and struggle to continuously improve the educational system and to shape and educate the new generation--the students and the new generation of intellectuals--on the basis of the latest achievements in science, technology and general human knowledge. (Loud and prolonged applause)

More resolute steps must be taken to ensure that the educational process takes place in optimum conditions and that the students acquire thorough knowledge in all areas. The gigantic achievements in international science and technology and their prospects for further progress mean that our young people must be thoroughly trained in the international scientific and technological state-of-the-art and can thus carry on the development of general knowledge, since in order to build socialism and communism one must not just be up to date on everything, but also be able to assimulate the knowledge and carry it further, thus unveiling more and more of the secrets of nature and life.

We must always proceed from the revolutionary, materialist-dialectical concept that there is nothing that cannot be understood, only things that have not been understood yet, and that the universe and knowledge have no limits, so that every revolutionary--especially in the area of science and technology--must strive to continually unveil more of the secrets of nature and life and to put them at the service of mankind, of a continuously developing civilization, and of man's happiness and well-being. (Loud and prolonged applause)

As is known, through the ages the Romanian scientists have made noteworthy contributions in many areas of science and technology. Under the new conditions, when we have great resources for research, a valuable educational system and material-scientific conditions incomparably better than in the past, we must raise our educational and research systems to higher levels; Romanian science must play a greater role in implementing the party program and in developing the national science and culture, and must make a greater contribution to universal knowledge.

We must tighten the links between education and research and production. We must proceed from the fact that a university graduate entering any sector of production must be able to become actively productive in any socioeconomic unit from the very first days, thus contributing to the development of our socialist fatherland.

Greater attention must be given to educating and shaping university students and all other young people for work and for life, in view of the fact that the socialist and communist societies are based on the free and united work of all their members. Each member of the society must be able to do a useful job, in keeping with his training, and must be able to work in any sector of activity, in the interests of the fatherland's general development.

Consistent political-educational activities must be carried out to ensure the revolutionary and patriotic education of the new generation. Political-educational activities must be based on understanding of and appreciation for our people's glorious past, for their traditional struggle for national and social liberation, for the revolutionary struggles of the workers' movement and of the RCP, within which the union of communist youth and the revolutionary student movement have always played an important role.

We must develop a revolutionary spirit of love for work, of responsibility for the general interests of the people, of justice and humanitarianism, and we must arm the university students and all the young people with the lofty ideals of socialism and communism and with the principles of revolutionary humanism and of scientific socialism. (Loud and prolonged applause)

We must cultivate in the hearts and minds of the young people the thought that they belong to the Romanian people, love for the fatherland and people, and the determination to always serve the general interests of the people and Romania's independence and sovereignty. (Loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the youth!")

We must cultivate among the university students and all young people a feeling of solidarity and friendship with all the fatherland's youth, regardless of nationality, and a feeling of solidarity and friendship with young people everywhere in the struggle for progress, peace and independence. (Loud and prolonged applause)

The young people and students always came out strongly against chauvinism and nationalism that might have split the youth. I remember that at the second UCSA Conference 24 years ago, in this very ahll, at the unanimous request of the members we acted to unite our educational system and to provide teaching in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities; at the same time, we acted to ensure a uniform educational system, based on the revolutionary, materialist-dialectical and historical concept. While subjects were taught in various languages--as is the case now--only one language is taught, namely the revolutionary and communist language, the language of the common struggle for socialism and communism in Romania. (Loud applause and cheers, lengthy chants of "Ceausescu and the youth!")

Sustained activities must be carried out to combat any vestiges of the past, which are still felt here and there. We must resolutely fight any show of nationalism, chauvinism and anti-Semitism and any retrograde concepts, and must arm our youth with the noble sentiments of fraternity and friendship and with a progressive culture and knowledge! The entire educational process must be firmly based on the revolutionary, materialist-dialectical and historical concept of the world and the principles of scientific socialism.

Dear comrades and friends, you enjoy wonderful conditions for life, study and work. You live at a time of great revolutionary changes. You are the heirs of the glorious struggle traditions of the people and of the communists. You must do everything possible to rise to the level of those wonderful traditions and wonderful living and study conditions! You must continuously raise the level of your general knowledge! You must prepare for a life as revolutionaries, must prepare to always fight what is old and outdated and what no longer meets the new development requirements, and to courageously promote what is new in all areas of activity! You have the lofty mission of carrying farther the beacon of progress and civilization, of scaling and reaching the bright peaks of the communist society! You must prepare to become dignified and active participants and to raise our fatherland to the highest peaks of progress and civilization, to ensure its freedom and independence, and to ensure an increasingly free and prosperous life for our people in a communist society! (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers; lengthy chants of "we will work and study and will raise the fatherland!" "Ceausescu and the youth!" "Ceausescu and the students!")

Dear comrades and friends, at the same time, our young people must actively participate in the international struggle against war and for a better and more just world. We must act in the spirit of the 12th Congress decisions and of the national conference decisions to solve the complex problems of contemporary mankind through peaceful negotiations, to eliminate the imperialist policy of force and dictate and redivision into zones of influence, and to forge a world of cooperation free of wars.

Given the prevailing circumstances, we must do everything possible to halt the arms race and begin disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. As I have said on other occasions, too, we must make 1983 the year of specific measures toward those vital requirements for all the nations, so as to ensure the supreme right of the peoples and individuals to life and peace. (Loud and prolonged applause)

We must primarily halt the deployment of new medium-range missiles and bring about the withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones. For us European nations stopping the deployment of medium-range missiles is the fundamental element for ensuring life and civilization on our continent and throughout the world. The young people must commit all their forces to this struggle to ensure each nation's right to life and existence and to eliminate the armaments policy and the arms race.

We must resolutely strive to conclude the Madrid meeting as soon as possible, to convene a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the continent and to ensure followup meetings to the Helsinki Conference.

We will steadfastly work to establish a nuclear-free area in the Balkans and to develop peaceful and multilateral cooperation among all the peoples in our area.

At the same time, we hail and support the proposals on establishing a denuclearized area in other parts of Europe and of the world, as well as the proposal to establish the widest possible nuclear-free zone between the two military blocs in Europe.

It is in the interests of the European peoples to act before it is too late to bring about genuine disarmament measures, under close international control, and to achieve a balance of forces between the two sides, at the lowest possible level. We believe that the proposals formulated by the Warsaw Pact member states, those advanced by the NATO members and the proposals of other European countries constitute a point of departure for negotiations designed to arrive at appropriate agreements. Direct negotiations must begin among the countries of the two military blocs, since they hold almost all the nuclear weapons and the great majority of any weapons. Hence, a disarmament agreement between the two military blocs, concerning primarily nuclear disarmament, can be of decisive importance for all mankind.

Similarly, we must do everything possible to establish a new world economic order and to conclude satisfactory agreements between the developing and developed countries so as to secure greater aid for the backward countries. It must be clear to everyone that no country can secure its prosperity and economic progress at the expense of others, and that the rich countries must not develop at the expense of the developing ones.

Generally speaking, we believe that the complex international problems must be approached in a new spirit, proceeding from the need to establish a new economic and political order and new relations, based on equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and on respect for each nation's right to free development, in accordance with its wishes and without any foreign interference. (Loud and prolonged applause)

In these international activities the new generation everywhere can play a role of decisive importance. The young people must primarily rise resolutely against the old policies. The young people must understand that their future depends on peace and on the free development of each nation. The Romanian students and youth must resolutely engage in and forcefully develop their cooperation and solidarity with students and young people everywhere, and with international peace movements. We must give a new impetus to the vast activities of the masses and of the peoples for peace, disarmament and independence! We must not for a moment forget that the peoples currently have the necessary strength and that by acting in unity they can block the path to catastrophe and impose disarmament and a new economic order; they can ensure each nation's independence. We must offer each nation, the new generation and the children a peaceful future, a future of well-being and happiness! (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers;

lengthy chants of "Ceausescu-peace!" "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!" "Ceausescu and the youth!")

In this spirit, the RCP and all Romanian people will further resolutely struggle to contribute to building a better and more just world, a world of equality, free of wars, a world of peace and international cooperation. (Loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades and friends, I am fully convinced that the proceedings of the democratic forum of the students will be held in a spirit of great exactingness and responsibility, and will contribute to raising the UCSA's role in all university activities, in perfecting and raising the level of education and in political-educational activities designed to educate the new generation of intellectuals for work and life and to prepare them for fulfilling tasks in any area of activity, for acting in a revolutionary spirit and for steadfastly serving the interests of the fatherland, the people and socialism. To be a revolutionary and a communist means to possess a high level of knowledge in all areas! It is not enough to acquire and understand some general definitions of socialism and communism; to be a revolutionary and a communist one must master science, technology and culture, one must be capable of contributing to the development of science and culture, and of acting under any circumstances to raise and develop the fatherland in all areas. This is why, dear comrades, under communist education you must understand the acquisition of what is best and most progressive in all areas of activity! Along with science and technology, you must also master the revolutionary concept of the world and acquire a general understanding of the development of the world; you will thus be able to change the world and ensure the victory of socialism and communism--mankind's golden dream! (Loud and prolonged applause)

We must be aware of the fact that the future--not only Romania's but that of all mankind-belongs to socialism and communism, to a classless and free society, a society of equal people living in peace and cooperation! (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers. Chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people")

I am convinced that your debates will secure new prospects for all the activities of the organizations of communist students, and I wish you full success at your conference! I want to convey to all the participants in the conference, to the students and all young people wishes for ever new successes in their study, work and life! Good health and happiness! (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers. Lengthy chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people" "Ceausescu and the students!" "Ceausescu-happy birthday!" In an atmosphere of great elan and enthusiasm and of close unity around the party and of its secretary general, the audience stands up and cheers for minutes on end for the RCP--the leading political force of our nation--and for the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

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CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT BUCHAREST FACTORY MEETING

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[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 22 February Working People's General Meeting at the 23 August Machine-Building Enterprise in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, to begin with, I would like to extend warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes for success to you, participants in the general meeting, and all working people of the 23 August enterprise. On behalf of the Central Committee, State Council and government and myself personally. (Loud cheers and applause, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

I wanted to again participate this year in your general meeting in order to better find out how you implemented the program and tasks discussed at the previous meeting as well as the very important tasks set for the 23 August enterprise and the working people of this plant during the current 5-year plan.

This morning I visited several sectors of your plant. Although this is not my first visit here this year, I was pleasantly impressed with the good results attained in organizing and developing certain sectors and overall production and raising its technical and qualitative level. The enterprise actually fulfilled the 1982 plan and even attained a certain surplus. Good results were scored in certain products, but unfortunately there were also poor results in other basic products. However, the enterprise has scored good results in general. Generally speaking, the Bucharest working people, including those at the 23 August enterprise, concluded 1982 with good results in fulfilling plan provisions and attaining the production earmarked for exports, thus making an important contribution to fulfilling the countrywide provisions of the 5-year plan.

As I said at the national conference, in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan we concentrated not so much on extensive development and the attainment of a high rate of expansion, but rather on the transition to an intensive development and the fulfillment of tasks set by the 12th congress concerning the attainment of a new quality of work and life in all fields.

At the same time we had to overcome certain difficulties caused by various shortcomings in our activity and the difficult international situation. Despite all this, we succeeded in attaining an important development of the industry

and the entire national economy and we created conditions to proceed, beginning with 1983, to a higher development rate while maintaining the basic orientation of laying emphasis on intensive development and quality; we believe that, in the current 5-year plan, this is the key issue for the Romanian industry and the entire socioeconomic development.

We must firmly work--both at the 23 August enterprise and in all enterprises in Bucharest and throughout the country--to implement the programs and measures to raise the entire industrial activity at a higher qualitative and technical level. I repeat, I consider the results attained by the working people of the 23 August plant as good, although more could have been achieved with a little more care and a little better organization.

The 23 August plant failed to produce a large number of engines for our oil industry and other fields of activity. However, in view of the good results and progress made by this plant compared with previous years, I can state that overall results were good and I extended warm congratulations to all working people of this enterprise and I wish them ever better results this year! (Loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

In view of the fact that the Bucharest working people commendably fulfilled the 1982 plan, attained a 7 percent increase of the net production and fulfilled both the overall and hard currency export provisions--although certain shortcomings were manifest in other Bucharest enterprises, too, still overall results can be considered as good--I wish from this general meeting to extend congratulations to all collectives and working people in Bucharest and I hope that in 1983 they will prove that they can eliminate all shortcomings in their activity and attain ever better results! (Prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

As is well known, the 1983 plan provides for a higher development trade in industry, agriculture and other sectors. All conditions exist to fulfill the plan and if we work well we can even overfulfill the plan. I can say this because we already attained a certain surplus last month. Therefore, it is necessary during the coming 11 months to maintain the development rate and surplus attained during the first month of this year. This also applies to the 23 August enterprise, since this plant commendably fulfilled plan provisions for January and even attained a certain surplus. It is therefore necessary to take measures, in the spirit of plan provisions and the national conference decisions, to ensure that all units in Bucharest and throughout the country, including the 23 August enterprise, unswervingly implement all tasks that are vital for commendably fulfilling the 5-year plan and the strategic target of Romania's transition to a new development stage. We have all conditions to attain this.

We must do everything to fulfill the programs on energy and raw materials. Results for January are good in this field, too. Let us work to ensure that established measures are applied in all sectors that produce raw materials so that these sectors can also fulfill and even overfulfill the tasks set by the national conference.

Indeed, there is much left to be done to powerfully raise the technical and qualitative level of the entire activity. We must understand that the attainment of a new quality of work and life presupposes doing everything to improve the quality of products and raise technological standards. Let us firmly act to unite the efforts of research and technical cadres and all workers to attain a radical improvement and a revolutionary leap forward in this field. We in Romania must consider that we are in the process of carrying out a scientific-technical revolution in the field of technology and industry, too; therefore we must do everything possible. In all fields, to turn our products and technologies at the level of the best in the world, since only thus can Romanian products compete with similar ones abroad. They must prove that the working people--engineers, technicians, researchers and workers--the builders of socialist in Romania, masters in the country, masters of the fatherland's destiny, are also capable of attaining better and competitive technical products. (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers.)

Particular tasks devolve this year upon the 23 August enterprise for the country's overall development. I repeat that during today's visit I noted certain positive results. However, much is still to be done. It is necessary to establish a clearer and long term profile for this enterprise. As a matter of fact, this plant has gradually changed its profile: From an enterprise with the general characteristic of being the 'chief mechanic' of the machine-building sector and of the entire economy, it has now become more specialized. This year we must clearly establish its profile, so that it can concentrate its efforts upon attaining certain quality products. We must transfer certain activities currently performed at this plant to other enterprises, thus streamlining and turning the 23 August enterprise into a modern unit with a few basic fields of activity. First of all, the plant should specialize in large engines, including naval ones. We plan that the 23 August enterprise should produce engines of up to 6,000-8,000 horsepower. Compared with the engines you are manufacturing now, this is an important task, but we believe that your plant currently has the technical capacity and the qualified working people for attaining this goal; in a few years, you can increase your production 4-5 times, both concerning the number of engines and their power. These are the goals we should proceed from in implementing this program. This is what we had in mind when we transferred a number of products to other enterprises, namely, to allow the 23 August plant to concentrate on such engines. We have in mind a production increase of 4-5 times in 3-4 years. However, if you study the issue thoroughly, maybe you will be more daring and will attain this task in a shorter time. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Second, we must powerfully develop the production of compressors. As a matter of fact, we have to develop here a powerful compressor sector, which can resolve all requirements of our national economy, while also fulfilling export orders. Requirements are high in this respect, too, since production should increase several times, including its qualitative level.

The production of locomotives should remain an important sector of the plant; the industrial installations sector and the new sector for heavy transportation means should develop; proceeding from current results in this new sector, it must increase its production 10-15 times. We have actually created a new plant and in the next 2-3 years we must fully attain this change. The plant should continue to have a sector for high quality technological equipment.

With this production profile, with its casting sectors and everything else that is required, the enterprise will be able to specialize in several fields and become a new plant with a high technical level. Of course, the engines, compressors, locomotives, installations and heavy transportation means produced here should be among the best in Europe! This is the task set for the working people at the 23 August enterprise! (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

This requires that the program for the plant's organization, streamlining and development should be improved in the coming weeks. We should take appropriate measures in all fields to attain these goals, proceeding from the consideration that this year is not a year of organization but rather a year in which we must attain a production increase of 40-50 percent compared with 1982, both for engines. Compressors and other fields of activity.

We have already discussed these problems this morning, hence I do not want to dwell too much upon them now. However, I believe that the general meeting should adopt the decision in principle and should ask the factory's management council to ask the relevant ministry to finalize in march the program for the enterprise's future development, with all the necessary measures for technological organization and technical endowment. I am not referring to investments since they are now being carried out and the whole investment program will have to be fully attained. Let's ensure that by 1985 the 23 August enterprise becomes a model enterprise in Romania, while also being competitive with and even better than many similar enterprises in its field--the production of engines, compressors and locomotives--in Europe and the developed countries! We can achieve this, I have trust in the 23 August collective, and I am convinced that it will honorably fulfill this task! (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the problem!")

The attainment of these goals requires resolute measures on behalf of the management council, general meetings and all working people. These goals open up prospects for an intensive involvement of research in technology and we must unite all these forces and all working people to attain this goal and raise the technical and qualitative level of production.

It is also necessary to pay greater attention in increasing labor productivity. Progress was made in this respect, too, but by 1985 the 23 August enterprise, like all enterprises in Bucharest and throughout the country, must increase labor productivity at a level that can compare with that in the developed countries of Europe. As a matter of fact we are now drafting a special program on increasing labor productivity; we will finalize it in March and then we will submit it to discussion throughout the country. This program envisages measures for the proper organization of work and of the production flow in enterprises, for introducing mechanization and automation everywhere, for applying new processing technologies and for using machine-aggregates; all these measures are designed to modernize the entire production process. I have seen today many good things in several sectors, but we should be thorough and complete the mechanization of production by replacing manual work everywhere. Of course, I am not talking about replacing human work; this will never become possible. But we should let man produce the modern means that can help him increase labor productivity and raise the technical level of production.

In this respect, you can score great results. I think that, the march reorganization of the entire activity should also consider modernization efforts, the introduction of new technologies and the mechanization of all sectors by the factory's own means. You have certain results, in the field of mechanization and the interduction of new technologies. But I believe that they are too modest for 23 August, even compared with other enterprises in the country. We want to attain higher efficiency, primarily through new technologies and the mechanization and automation of production.

Of course, another way to increase efficiency is by raising the professional, technical and scientific level of all working people. Both engineers and workers, actually everybody should realize that they must improve their knowledge if they want to attain these goals.

Consistent actions should be taken to raise the qualification and knowledge of workers, technicians and engineers in all fields! The new, modern machines require appropriate technical knowledge. We must learn not only to handle them but also to conceive them: We must conceive better machines, even better than those produced abroad in this field! Nobody can find a better solution to problems of mechanization and automation in one or another sector than those that operate the respective machine, together with the engineers, workers and researchers. By uniting all these forces in joint work, we will be able and must rapidly solve this problem. Therefore, the problem of raising the level of professional, technical and scientific knowledge is now a basic requirement of implementing the decisions of the 12th congress and the party program concerning a new quality of work and life in all fields. (Prolonged applause and cheers)

It is necessary to pay greater attention to producing machines, equipment, engines, compressors and everything else manufactured at 23 August with a reduced consumption of materials. The problem of reducing energy and material consumption of materials. The problem of reducing energy and material consumption must be a daily concern of all working people and the management of the enterprise. This concern of the enterprise's working people was mentioned in the general meeting's debates. However comrades, our engines, and not only ours, but also those produced abroad, still consume too much. Everybody is trying to manufacture more powerful engines and compressors with less fuel consumption.

As far as the 23 August enterprise is concerned, in view of what it turns out and the products in which it will specialize, the problem of reducing energy and material consumption has two aspects: We must reduce consumption in manufacturing engines, compressors and other products; at the same time, the engines produced should have a low consumption themselves, something which in turn would lead to lower consumption for the end-users at home and abroad. As a matter of fact this is an important element of increasing the competitive level of our products abroad.

We must pay great attention to recovering and reconditioning materials, party and subassemblies and properly maintaining and reparing machines and equipment on schedule. I must state that certain deficiencies noted last year were also connected with shortcomings in the maintenance, repair and functioning of machines and equipment.

We should firmly apply the principles of the new economic mechanism. In view of the size of the 23 August enterprise, we will have to strengthen the financial and economic autonomy of certain sectors and factories and increase the responsibility of each sector for increasing economic efficiency.

In applying the new economic mechanism, self-management and self-administration play a basic role; consequently, everything should be done to implement these goals. During the current 5-year plan we must attain such an increase in the efficiency and profitability of all sectors that each product can ensure maximum efficiency and profitability! Only thus will the Romanian products become competitive abroad from the viewpoint of prices. Only thus will we powerfully increase the national income and wealth of our fatherland, the only source for further developing the country's forces of production and raising the material and intellectual well-being of our people! (Loud and prolonged applause) We must properly understand that in order to implement the program established by the 12th congress concerning the increase in incomes and overall well-being, we must ensure overall efficiency and profitability and the powerful growth of the national incomes. It is up to us and the way we act in all fields to ensure that our socialist society has the necessary means to unflinchingly implement these targets!

This year we intend to proceed to increasing remunerations throughout the country. In this respect, this year's plan contains important tasks for increasing profitability all round. I would like to make myself quite clear, namely, that only by fulfilling the 5-year plan provisions, and all conditions exist to do this, can we guarantee a real increase in the working people's incomes and well-being, the supreme goal of the aprty policy and the essence of the Romanian socialist society! (Loud applause and cheers)

Within the new economic mechanism, the participation with social shares in the development fund plays an important part. We proceed from the fact that the factories, the main means of production, are the property of the working people. Each working people's collective, hence the 23 August one, too, administers a part of the general wealth on behalf of all the people. We must do everything possible to further develop the fixed assets and overall wealth of the entire society! Therefore, each collective must have full responsibility and must account for the way in which it adminsters the important means entrusted to it by society. You, the working collective of the 23 August enterprise, administer means that are worth billions upon billions of lei, many of which used to be imported until recently. Since we discussed this matter before, I do not wish to dwell upon it now. I would just like to draw attention to the fact we must do everything and ensure that the 23 August collective, like all working people's collectives, must properly administer and maintain and also increase the wealth of all the people entrusted to them for administration and development. This guarantees an increase in production, profitability and the national incomes.

The participation with social shares should also be viewed in this context. It aims at increasingly strengthening the working people's feeling and responsibility as both collective owners of part of the wealth of the enterprise and country and individual owners, through participation with social shares. The

way in which work is being carried out will determine whether an enterprise attains maximum profitability and efficiency, thus ensuring the necessary conditions for incomes established for social shares and even additional incomes.

I considered for a long time whether I should acquire social shares in the 23 August enterprise. Of course, I knew that there are enterprises with better results in Romania. But in the end I thought: The 23 August has a powerful collective. I have known the working people here since 1933-34, I know the communists and the members of the union of communist youth of those years. The plant and its collective have scored good results. We plan to turn it into a model plant in the fields I just talked about. Therefore, I eventually decided to acquire social shares in the 23 August enterprise so as to jointly attain all tasks and turn this plant into a model enterprise in Romania, both from a technical and economic viewpoint. Do you agree with that comrades? (Loud and prolonged cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu, Romania--our esteem and pride!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

Of course, the major role in the development of enterprises will be further played by the funds that the state and the people make available for developing the entire economy and thus for creating the necessary conditions for implementing the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism, for continuously strengthening the material and cultural potential of the country, and Romania's independence and sovereignty! (Loud applause and cheers)

Within the framework of the new economic mechanism we will have to resolutely implement the socialist principles of remuneration in accordance with the work done and its results, proceeding from the fact that in our socialist society no one may live without working and each citizen must perform some useful work, and his wage and income are determined only by his activities. As I said at the national conference, as of march we will introduce measures--which will be debated throughout the country--to improve the remuneration system, so as to ensure jobs and work for each citizen and each person; however, incomes and wages will be directly linked to the work done by each person and to the results he obtains. No one will have any guaranteed income without work, not 80, not 70 and not even 50 percent! Each person must grasp that he can earn 110, 120, 150 or 200 percent, depending on the production achieved. It will all depend on a person's work and there will be no ceiling set on anyone's income! However, no one will have a guaranteed wage without having to work. I want us to discuss things frankly. Some people--I do not mean the workers, because the majority of them work under the overall contract system and have been paid until now, too, according to their work; I mean managerial cadres and administrative personnel--were saying: After all, considering the current wages, which have increased considerably in the past 5-year plan, I can be content with even 80 percent. And thus, they did not care enough for the work, did not care whether the workers have work or not and whether production was developing, and were content with 80 percent of the pay. That is not fair, comrades! That is no socialist principle! No one will continue to have an 80 percent guaranteed wage. I am convinced that this year the 23 August enterprise will achieve more than 100 percent production, and thus the director will also have a larger income, just as the workers and all the personnel. (Loud and prolonged applause)

I agree with the suggestion made here that these principles should also apply at the ministry. (Lively applause) In point of fact, the law says so, too. (Loud applause) As of this year this principle will also be applied to foremen and all managerial cadres. Everybody's income and remuneration will be linked to the fulfillment of the production plan for the entire enterprise, central and naturally, branch, ministry and ministry leadership. We must indeed ensure that all incomes, in all sectors, are closely linked to socioeconomic development and to fulfillment of the production plan. Let us pool together all efforts to ensure the consistent implementation of the 5-year plan and of this year's plan, to ensure the socioeconomic development of the fatherland and to continuously raise the people's general well-being! (Loud and prolonged applause)

An important role is incumbent on the working people's council for fulfilling the objectives of the "23 August" enterprise. The council will have to better fulfill its tasks in planning and organizing the work, in securing smooth supplies and all the technical and technological measures required to unflaggingly fulfill the great tasks established this year for the 23 August collective.

The general meeting of the 23 August and all general meetings of working people must become more demanding. Of course, there was some criticism at the 23 August general meeting, but I had expected greater demands because, as I said, this plant has both good results, but also many things that need improvement. Thus, greater demandingness is needed. The general meeting--which is the meeting of the owners, producers and end-users--must assume full responsibilities and deliberate on all the problems concerning the development of the plant and the fulfillment of all its objectives and tasks; it must become more demanding, also toward the enterprise management and leading cadres, toward the director and the chairman of the people's council. All those to whom the party and government have given this responsibility--which you have confirmed through your vote--must work more resolutely to implement decisions and must be responsible for the enterprise's good work!

The very development of our socialist democracy and the working people's broad participation in leadership require that the general meetings do a good job. Workers' democracy is not a general concept; it means that the general meeting and the entire collective of working people are responsible for good work. Each employee of the 23 August enterprise is responsible for and has the right to know how work is carried out, to give his opinion and to participate in all activities.

We must understand that in order to further develop our democratic institutions and to ensure the positive effects of workers' revolutionary democracy in Romania, the masses, the workers class, engineers, peasants and all working people, regardless of nationality , all our people must participate more resolutely in adopting every decision and in implementing our state's domestic and foreign policies.

Only together with the working people, with the workers class and with all the people will we be able to ensure the progress of our socialist society, to implement the party program and to raise to ever higher levels all the activities of our state and country! Only thus will we be able to create conditions for

more resolutely scaling the bright peaks of the communist society! (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

The role played by party bodies and organizations must be increased. The 23 August communists must understand that they bear special responsibilities, as members of a party which they joined consciously, and that they must contribute in an organized manner to fulfilling the people's aspirations for a dignified, free and better life. In complete unity with the working people, they must ensure that the party organizations fulfill their role as revolutionary organizations and unite the efforts of all the working people to fulfill their tasks. Only by continuously strengthening the unity of each collective and of all the people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], under the political leadership of the RCP, can we ensure the fulfillment of our fatherland's socialist development objectives! (Prolonged applause and cheers; cants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We have talked before about the need to better organize activities aimed at raising the professional and scientific-technical level of the personnel. To the same extent we must give a greater attention to political-educational activities aimed at shaping a socialist consciousness and at raising the level of general knowledge. We must develop cultural-artistic activities and ensure that the working people have the highest possible level of general, political and cultural knowledge. The builders of socialism in our country must master the state-of-the-art in every area, must better understand the great revolutionary changes that are occurring in the world and must consciously act, in each circumstance, to fulfill their tasks and thus to serve the interests of the people and the cause of socialist construction and of national independence and sovereignty! (Loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

We must give greater attention to strengthening labor order and discipline. Many comrades pointed out here various deficiencies in this respect. I believe that the comrades members of the managerial council, the party organization, trade unions, youth and women commissions, will draw the due conclusions for their future work and will consistently strive to eliminate the existing deficiencies in this area. I do not think I need to dwell on the importance of order and discipline in a modern enterprise. The machines cannot run without supervision. It must be clear to us that personal interests cannot be put above general interests, and that if the enterprise is not generally developing personal interests cannot be satisfied either. Thus, both sides of the activities are connected. Each working person must responsibly participate, in an organized manner. In all activities.

Naturally, for that we must strengthen the collective sense of responsibility, so that the collective itself should intervene in the respective sector, team or section to correct negative situations.

We must make the powerful 23 August collective, numbering 18,000 people, become a revolutionary stronghold of socialist construction and of revolutionary consciousness, a powerful stronghold and a reliable detachment for all our work; (Loud applause and cheers)

I have known this collective for a long time and I am convinced that, simultaneously with the modernization and development of their enterprise, they will work to update the consciousness of the working people and to raise all activities to a higher level. From this viewpoint, too, the 23 August must become a model revolutionary detachment of the socialist construction! (Prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Estremed comrades and friends, I will not now speak about international matters, since I have talked about them in detail recently. I only want to stress that the fulfillment of the tasks incumbent on the 23 August collectives of working people and on all Romanian working people constitutes an important factor not just for the development of our fatherland along the path of socialism, but also for bolstering the forces of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

The development of our country and the fulfillment of the plan will permit us to constructively participate in the international division of labor and in international economic exchanges with the socialist countries, the developing countries, the developed capitalist countries and with all the states in the world, regardless of social system.

While consistently working to develop our country, we are aware of the fact that we must do everything possible for the policy of disarmament, for a Europe free of nuclear missiles and weapons, for a Europe of peaceful cooperation.

We must do our utmost to ensure peace and national independence for all nations in Europe and throughout the world! (Loud applause and cheers. Lengthy chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

I want to conclude by expressing my conviction that the decisions that will be adopted by the general meeting and the measures I mentioned concerning the future development of the enterprise will be of a special importance not just for this strong collective of working people, but for our entire country.

I am convinced that all the 23 August working people will responsibly work to optimally fulfill the tasks for this year and the entire development program of the enterprise.

I am convinced that everything necessary will be done to turn the 23 August into a highly technical plant and that its products will be able to compete with the best in the world!

With that conviction, I wish you success in your work!

I wish you all good health and happiness! (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu, Romania--our esteem and pride!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, all those attending the working people's general meeting cheer at length for the RCP--the leading force of our entire nation--and for the party secretary general and president of socialist Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

CSO: 2700/127

BRIEFS

WORKING PEOPLE'S MEETING--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22 February 1983--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, attended on 22 February in the afternoon the general meeting of the working people of the "23 August" machine-building enterprise in Bucharest, after a working visit the same morning in the main production sections of the large works. The leader of the RCP and Romanian state was in the presidium of the meeting, together with the members of the collective management of the enterprise. During the debates numerous participants took the floor referring to the documents in the agenda and advancing proposals for the improvement of the activity. The general meeting approved, inter alia, the report and the activity of the working people's council; the execution of the 1982 budget; the collective work contract for 1983; the composition of the council of worker control. Asked to take the floor at this forum of worker democracy, President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered an extensive speech. [Text] [AU221914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 22 Feb 83]

COMMUNIST STUDENT MEETING RESUMES--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22 February 1983--On 12 February, in the morning, proceedings continued in plenary of the 13th UCSAR [Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania] conference. Many participants took the floor to refer to the items on the agenda and analyse the ways and means of enhancing the contribution made by the campus to the implementation of the programmes set for the country's development. During the plenary meeting held this morning the fact was announced that messages had been sent to the conference by student organizations from various countries. Proceedings continue. [Text] [AU121441 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 12 Feb 83]

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today is paying a working visit to the great "23 August" machine-building enterprise in Bucharest. This meeting between the party secretary general and the working people of this modern plant with strong workers' traditions is devoted to examining the implementation of this year's objectives and of the entire 5-year plan tasks concerning continuous improvements in the quality and competitiveness of products, manufacture of new equipment and installations to replace imported ones, and extensive application of the scientific-technical state-of-the art, with a view to increasing work efficiency and cutting consumption. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied on this visit by Comrades Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Oprea and Gheorghe Pana. [Excerpt] [AU220917 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 22 Feb 83]

CEAUSESCU GREETS IRAN--To His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the occasion of the fourth national anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I take pleasure in conveying to you congratulations and best wishes for happiness, progress and well-being for the friendly Iranian people. I want to express my conviction that the traditional relations of cooperation between our peoples will further develop steadily, in the interests of Romania and Iran and of the general cause of peace, independent development, prosperity and cooperation throughout the world. [Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [Text] [AU141406 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Feb 83 p 6]

CSO: 2700/127

'DANAS' EDITOR RESPONDS TO PARTY CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] In explaining some of the reasons why DANAS, the controversial Zagreb weekly, is not publishing a special first anniversary issue, editor-in-chief Joza Vlahovic, in the 22 February 1983 issue (page 11), says that "recently at the end of its first year, the most severe, hard, and it could be said, merciless criticism has been heard of everything existing in DANAS, [criticism] such as no other of our [news] publications, if our memory is correct, has endured in the last few years (and also the years before that!)....

"Whoever knows the conditions under which we are working and publishing an 88-page publication every week and sitting almost daily in long meetings, discussing openly everything with other people in the "Vjesnik" publishing house and outside it, especially in our basic LC organization sometimes almost to midnight--would not expect any celebration issue. For many of us, anyway, it has been a work-year longer than a year.

"We ourselves are deeply deserving of all the reproaches, criticism, and even that which resembles indictments. We are also very responsible for all that we have managed to achieve...for every solid brick which builds the integrity and dignity of a new publication.

"DANAS is finally only the child of its time, of this socialist self-management society, of this country of equal nations, nationalities, and people and all this must always be repeated so that no one can hope for any loopholes.

"The times in which the largest newspaper publishing house in the country finally decided to again start its political weekly and the subsequent months in which time was being counted [to see how long the weekly would survive],--these times brought new, large, and well-known trials [tests] for the LCY, for the working masses of this country, for its republics and provinces, and of course, for the Socialist Republic of Croatia where DANAS is published. These trials did not by-pass this publication either. It has passed innumerable tests since the first issue--in its articles, caricatures, photographs. It has also failed and [had to] repeat tests.... But we did not work only with good intention but...in good faith, in the conviction that everyone, especially the communists of this country, must give their entire strength now for society to overcome the crisis period, for Yugoslavia to come out of this, for it to guard all that has been achieved when Josip Broz Tito led us, and to develop this further, and to maintain itself in this present terrible world because there is no other....

"We do not want to speak more about this. Now all of us on this publication are somewhere in mid-sentence [mid-stream]: we are re-examining ourselves, our work and responsibility, but we are far from humbling ["sprinkling ashes on"] ourselves in the old way. Nor does anyone ask this, although while there are people, this mysterious ritual will be an attractive challenge to human weakness. (Perhaps also in communism, if it ever is achieved according to... Marxist books, someone will always be found to offer ashes to each according to his needs.)...

"We want DANAS to be yours and ours, also for tomorrow. People who cannot extricate themselves from the noose of the past, who do not have the strength to learn from the past for the future do not deserve to survive. This is true for publications as it is for people."

CSO: 2800/170

END